Pharmacopœia Edinburgenſis:

OR, THE

DISPENSATORY

OF THE

Royal College

OF

PHYSICIANS

IN

EDINBURGH.

Tranſlated from the LATIN, *and Illuſtrated with* NOTES,

By PETER SHAW, M.D.

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, at the *Weſt-End* of *St. Paul's.*

M.DCC.XXX.

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PREFACE.

'TIS *univerſally agreed, that an exact knowledge of the* Materia medica, *with the proper manner of preparing and compounding the ſimples, is abſolutely requiſite to the due exerciſe of the Art of Phyſic. Good Medicines properly adminiſtred give aſſurances of Health; whilſt bad ones, or ſuch as are ill compounded, prove either pregnant in miſchief, or unſerviceable to the Patient. If ſuch be the power of Remedies, it muſt demand the principal ſtudy of the phyſician to have them juſtly directed and prepared. Hence the Art of Pharmacy has been every where ſo cultivated by Phyſicians of the greateſt genius, that ſcarce a City but has its Diſpenſatory: In which particular, the* Royal College of Phyſicians *of* Edinburg *was not, even at its*

first institution, deficient; but directly publish'd a small volume with the same view. But such is the fate of Pharmacy, as well as of all other things, that it cannot avoid the alterations of Time; which, the great variety of medicines, with the progress and advancement of the Art, must render unavoidable. Consequently, it was impossible but, in the first Edinburg *Dispensatory, there shou'd be many things wanting, which Custom afterwards introduced; and, tho' more compendious than almost any other, contain many obsolete prescriptions; so as to prevent its continuing long a Rule to the Compounders. Lest, therefore, through the unskilfulness of Apothecaries, the life of the Patient shou'd be endanger'd, or the hopes of the Physician frustrated; our* College, *from a regard to the public welfare, and their own reputation, were willing to give this more correct and copious Edition of their Dispensatory; which, serving as a Rule and Standard to all the Apothecaries of our City, in the composition of their medicines, might prove an acceptable labour both to the Patient and Physician.*

In

In preparing of this Edition we have, in general, follow'd the old one; and not departed from it, without an urgent neceſſity, or for the ſake of ſome advantage; but this not without conſulting the more celebrated Pharmacopœia's of different Nations; leſt we ſhould appear to depend too much upon our own, and too little upon the Performances of others.

In the Catalogue of Simples, *we have had regard to brevity, and a commodious arrangement; the* officinal Plants *are ſufficiently numerous, and deſcribed by their moſt accuſtomed and familiar names; ſo likewiſe are the medicinal ſubſtances of animals and minerals; care being all along taken to point out thoſe parts thereof, which are employ'd in medicine. Some things are left out, as not differing from others in virtue; or as having been introduced by the ſuperſtition or credulity of antiquity: ſtill leaving others perhaps to be expunged by poſterity; for 'tis better to labour under a redundancy than a ſcarcity of materials.*

Seve-

Several of the diſtill'd ſimple Waters *are here rejected; and the number of the* compound *kind enlarged, by the addition of one or two, which are fitter for keeping, and better preſerve the virtues of the plants; being particularly careful to commit nothing to diſtillation, but what ſhou'd communicate ſome virtue to the Water.*

A great many Tinctures *are added; ſimples admirably communicating their efficacy thereto, at the ſame time that they are generally render'd acceptable to the patient by the agreeable ſmallneſs of their doſe.*

In directing the Syrups, *we have ſhewn which ought to be made by* coction, *which by* infuſion; *and by what means the virtue of the Spices employ'd, which is commonly loſt, may be preſerved.*

We have alſo enrich'd our Diſpenſatory with a variety of extemporaneous Compoſitions, *drawn from the preſent* Practice, *to leſſen the trouble of the* Preſcriber: *and it were to be wiſh'd, that more of theſe cou'd have*

have been added, with the unanimous conſent of Phyſicians.

To the greater part of the Sections *we have annex'd* General Rules *for the making up of Medicines; judging it not misbecoming us to ſhew a regard to the ſmalleſt matters: ſince very trifling errors in Pharmacy may produce the worſt of miſchiefs. In fine, that our apparatus of Medicines might neither be unwieldly nor too ſcanty, many things now in diſuſe, unſerviceable, or incongruous, are drop'd therein; and ſome new ones, of conſiderable advantage, added. Our utmoſt pains and induſtry have been employ'd in improving the Compoſitions; ſtriking out ſome that made little to the purpoſe, and adding others of greater efficacy. A few, however, which long cuſtom has render'd familiar, and antiquity ſeems, as it were, to have made ſacred, remain untouch'd; but the greateſt part are ſhorten'd: and the utmoſt has been done, that thoſe which are either left unalter'd, or added, if they do not excel, ſhould at leaſt equal thoſe omitted. We have every where prefer'd the uſeful ones to the pompous; and ſtudied to ſhorten the work of the Compounder; avoid-*

avoiding the laborious intricacies found in moſt of the Diſpenſatories of theſe times.

'Tis our joint and ardent Deſire, that theſe our labours may redound to the public Good, the recovery of the Sick, and the advancement of Medicine.

Edinburg, 1721.

THE

NAMES

OF THE

Fellows, Honorary Fellows, and *Licentiates,*

OF

The ROYAL COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS *Edinburgh.*

JAmes Forreſt, *Præſ. & Elect.*
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Robert Trotter, *Elect.*
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The

The WEIGHTS, MEASURES, *and* CHARACTERS, *commonly uſed in* PRESCRIPTION.

gr.	denotes	a Grain	or	Twenty Grains.
℈		a Scruple		Three Scruples.
ʒ		a Dram		Eight Drams.
℥		an Ounce		Twelve Ounces.
℔		a Pound		

A *Spoonful* ſtands for half an Ounce in Syrups; and for three Drams in diſtill'd Waters.

A *Gallon* contains eight Pints or Pounds.

Ana implies that the ſubſequent quantity is to be taken of each of the preceeding Ingredients.

p. æ. *Partes æquales,*	denotes	Equal quantities.
q. v. *Quantum vis,*		Any undetermined quantity.
q. ſ. *Quantum ſufficit,*		A ſufficient quantity.
ſ. a. *Secundum artem,*		According to the Rules of Art, when the manner of compounding isdeliver'doverto the Apothecary.
F. *Fiat,*		Let it be done.
B. A. *Balneum arenæ,*		A Sand-heat.
B. m. *Balneum mariæ,*		A Water-Bath.

SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

Abies, The Fir Tree. Its Wood, Tops and Roſin.

Abrotanum mas } Southernwood, male and *fæm.* } female. } The Plant

Abſinthium vulg. } Wormwood, common and *Romanum* } *Roman.* } The Plant

Acacia vera †, *Egyptian* Thorn. Its inſpiſſated Juice.

Ace-

* This Diſpenſatory is ſtrictly methodical; accordingly it begins with the Catalogue of Simples, commonly made uſe of in pharmaceutical compoſition; or in the medicines that are hereafter to be deſcribed: whilſt other Pharmacopœias, which obſerve no order, prepoſterouſly bring in this foundation of the whole at the end of the performance.

† The true or genuine *Acacia* is, according to the generality of authors, the inſpiſſated Juice of a large tree, growing in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, bearing a white purgative flower, and appearing all over thorny, except in the trunk. It is alſo confidently reported by others,

 that

Acetoſa vulgaris [*Oxalis*] Common Sorrel. The Herb, Root and Seed.

Acetoſella [*Lujula*] Wood-ſorrel.

Acorus verus [*Calamus aromaticus*] Sweet-flag. Its Root.

Adianthum verum [*Capillus Veneris*] True Maiden-hair. The Herb.

Agallochum [*Lignum aloës*] Aloes-wood. The Wood.

Agaricus [*Fungus Laricis*] Agaric, or the Fungus of the Larch Tree.

Ageratum [*Eupatorium Meſuës*] Maudlin. The Herb.

Agnus Caſtus [*Vitex*] The Chaſte Tree. Its Seed.

Agrimonia [*Eupatorium Græcorum & Avicennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.

Alchimilla, Ladies Mantle. The Herb.

Alkekengi [*Halicacabum*] Winter-Cherry. The Fruit.

Alliaria, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.

that this is the tree which affords the Gum-Arabic. Thus much is certain, that the inſpiſſated Juice, be it afforded by what tree it will, comes to us from the *Levant*, in round balls of different ſizes, incloſed in very fine bladders. Its goodneſs is known by its being high boiled, of a brown colour inclining a little to red, compact, ſhining, and of an aſtringent but a ſomewhat diſagreeable taſte. The *German* acacia is a counterfeit of this, made of the Juice of Sloes boiled to a ſolid conſiſtence, and put up in bladders like the *Egyptian*. The two kinds differ conſiderably in colour; the genuine being of a brown with a ſlight daſh of red, and the counterfeit of as full a black as the common Juice of Liqueriſe. *Dict. de Commerce de M. Savary.*

Allium,

Allium. Garlick. The Root.

Alnus nigra [*Frangula*] Black Alder. The Bark.

Aloe Caballina, Caballine; ——*Hepatica*, Hepatic; ——*Succotrina*, Succotrine } Aloes. The inſpiſſated Juice.

Alſine, Chick-weed. The Herb.

Althæa [*Biſmalva*] Marſhmallows. The Leaves, Root and Seed.

Ammi verum, True; —— *vulgare*, Common } Ammi, or Biſhop's weed. Its Seed.

Ammoniacum. The Gum.

Amomum verum, True; —*vulgare* [*Siſon*], Common } Amomum, or Stone-Parſley. Its Seed.

Amygdalus amara, Sweet; ——— *dulcis*, Bitter } Almond. Its Fruit.

Anacardia, Anacardium. Its Fruit.

Anchuſa, Alkanet. * Its Root.

Ane-

* There are two different kinds of *Alkanet*; that of *France*, which grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; and that which comes from the *Levant*. The *French* alkanet root is ſmall, of a deep red without, and white within. Its leaves are green, rough, and like to thoſe of Bugloſs; whence the plant is ſometimes called wild Bugloſs. From amidſt the leaves riſes a ſtrait ſtem, adorned with leſſer leaves and flowers, in the form of ſtars, of a pale blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable tho' dry, of a deep red on the ſurface, and white within, with a ſmall blue head, which, whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the nails or hands, ſtains them of a beautiful vermillion dye. But the alkanet of the *Levant* is a root as large as a man's arm, and long proportionably; appearing to be a parcel of leaves twiſted and rolled up like tobacco, with a kind of white and bluiſh mouldi-

Anethum, Dill. The Plant and Seed.
Angelica ſativa, Garden Angelica. Its Root, Leaves and Seed.
Anime. Its Gum-roſin.
Aniſum, Aniſe. Its Seed.
Anthora [*Antithora*] Yellow Helmet-Flower. Its Root.
Aparine, Clivers. The Herb.
Apium, [*Eleoſelinum*] Smallage. Its Root and Seed.
Aquilegia, Columbine. Its Leaves and Seed.
Arabicum, Arabic. Its Gum.
Areca, Indian Nut. * Its inſpiſſated Juice called *Catechu* and *Terra Japonica*, or *Japan* Earth. *Argen-*

neſs a-top, appearing as the flower. This root is a mixture of different colours; the principal whereof are red and violet: and in the middle there is a kind of pith, cover'd over with a very thin bark; the heart appearing red without, and white within. This latter ſtrikes but an indifferent red, inclining to brown. *Dict. de Commerce.*

* This is a famous fruit in the *Indies*, which of it ſelf maintains a very large commerce; its conſumption being almoſt incredible; as it is uſed by all ſorts of people, the poor as well as the rich. The tree that bears it is tall, ſtrait, ſlender and cylindrical. The ſhell is plain and even without ſide, but rough and hairy within; not much unlike the Cocoa-ſhell. 'Tis as large as a middling walnut, and its kernel about the ſize of a nutmeg; which it alſo reſembles on the outſide: it has likewiſe in it the appearance of white veins when cut in two. In the middle of the fruit, whilſt it is yet immature or tender, a greyiſh, ſoft and almoſt fluid ſubſtance is lodg'd, which hardens as the fruit ripens; when perfectly ripe, the fruit is of a yellowiſh colour, and always very bitter, yet never unpleaſant. The *Indians* uſe it univerſally a-

long

Argentina [*Potentilla*] Silver-weed. Its Leaves.

Ariſtolochia, longa } Long } Birthwort. Its
——— *rotunda* } Round } Root.

Artemiſia, Mugwort. The Herb.

Arthanita, [*Cyclamen*] Sow-bread. Its Root.

Arum, Wake-Robin. Its Root.

Aſarum, Aſarabacca. Its Root and Leaves.

Aſpalathus, Rhodium or Roſe-wood. The Wood.

Aſparagus, Sparagus. Its Root.

Aſſa fœtida, Fetid Aſa. Its Gummy Roſin.

Atriplex ſativa } Garden } Orach. The Herb.
——— *fœtida* } Stinking } The Seed.

Avena, Oats. The Grain.

Aurantia malus, The Orange Tree. Its Flowers, Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.

Auricula Judæ [*Fungus Sambucî*] Jews Ears, or Fungus of Elder.

Auricula muris, [*Piloſella*] Mouſe-Ear. The Herb.

B

Balſamita mas [*Coſtus hortorum*] Coſtmary. The Herb.

long with their *Betel*; chewing them both together: whilſt freſh, it will entirely diſſolve in the mouth; but not ſo well if it be ſtale. In both caſes it greatly promotes the evacuation of ſaliva; which as well as the teeth and lips it tinges of a brown colour inclining to red. 'Tis allowed to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and preſerve the teeth and gums. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Balſamum Capyvi, Balſam of Capivi.
—— *Gileadenſe* [*Opobalſamum*] Balm of *Gilead*.
—— *Peruvianum*, Balſam of *Peru*.
—— *Tolutanum*, Balſam of *Tolu*. } The Roſin.

Bardana major, [*Lappa major*] Great Burdock. Its Root and Seed.

Bdellium. The Gummy Roſin.

Becabunga, [*Anagallis aquatica*] Brook-lime. The Herb.

Bellis major } The greater
—— *minor* [*Conſolida minima*] } The ſmaller } Daiſy. The Plant.

Benzoinum, Benjamin. The Roſin.

Berberis [*Oxyacantha Galeni*] Barberry-buſh. Its Bark, Fruit and Seed.

Beta, Beet. The Herb.

Betonica vulgaris, Common Betony. Its Leaves, Tops and Flowers.

Betula, Birch. Its Bark and Sap.

Biſtorta, Biſtort. Its Root.

Bonus Henricus [*falsò Mercurialis*] *Engliſh* Mercury. Its Leaves.

Borago, Borage. Its Flowers.

Botrys, *Jeruſalem* Oak. The Plant.

Braſſica ſativa, Cabbage.
—— *marina* [*Soldanella*] Colewort. } The Leaves.

Bryonia alba, white Bryony. Its Root.

Bugloſſum ſativum, Garden Bugloſs. Its Roots, Flowers and Leaves.

Bugula [*Conſolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.

Bunias

Bunias [*Napus ſativus & ſylveſtris*] Navew. Its Seed.

Buptht halmum, Ox-eye.
Burſa Paſtoris, Shepherd's Purſe. } The Herb.

Buxus, Box Tree. Its Leaves and Wood.

C.

Cacao, The Cocoa Tree. Its Fruit.

Calamintha, Calamint. The Herb.

Calendula, Marygold. Its Flowers.

Camphora, The Camphire Tree. * Its Roſin.

Canella alba [*falsò Cortex Winteranus*] The white Canella, or Common *Winter*'s Tree. Its Bark.

* The writers upon Drugs are much divided as to the nature and formation of *Camphire*; ſome believing it a ſalt, others a gum; ſome aſſerting it to flow ſpontaneouſly from a tree; and ſome pretending it is only gain'd by boiling the wood. The following account appears to be the true one. Camphire is a real coagulated Oil, or Roſin, flowing, by inciſion, from the trunk or principal branches of a very large tree that grows in many parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, *China*, and more particularly in the Iſland *Borneo*. The Camphire moſt in uſe is the white or artificial ſort, which hath been ſublim'd in proper glaſſes, from the coarſe, which falls native, and runs into ſmall cakes at the bottom of the tree; the ſubliming veſſels being but ſlightly cloſed, and placed over a gentle fire. By which means, the *Dutch* alone are become the ſole venders of fine Camphire; as having the art of preparing it; tho' the whole ſecret is no more than common ſublimation. *Diction. de Commerce.* For the virtues and uſes of Camphire ſee *Quincy*'s Compleat Diſpenſatory; and for the natural and chemical hiſtory thereof, M. *Lemery*'s curious Memoir upon the Subject. *Mem. de l'Acad. R.* 1705.

Cannabis, Hemp. Its Seed.

Capparis, Caper-Buſh. The Bark of its Root, and the Buds of its Flower.

Caprifolium [*Periclymenum*] Wood-Bine, or Honey-Suckle. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Capſicum, *Guinea* Pepper. Its Fruit.

Caranna. Its Roſin.

Cardamomummajus } The greater } Cardamom*
——— *minus* } The leſſer } Its Seed.

* There are three kinds of Cardamom; the great, the middle and the leſſer. The great is the ſame with Grains of Paradiſe, which are the ſeed of a plant, contained in a ſort of pod or fig, of a tolerably good red colour; the ſeed it ſelf being triangular, and ſomewhat reddiſh without, but white within, eſpecially when it is freſh. The middle Cardamom-plant, has its leaves pointed, indented, and growing three together like treſoil. Its pods or husks are two or three inches long, and of a triangular figure. The ſeed alſo is triangular, a little furrow'd, and flat at the end. The plant creeps upon the ground without riſing much above it. The leſſer Cardamom is gather'd in the kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a mountain 18 or 20 miles from the ſea; this being the only place in the world where it grows. Its husk is triangular, of a colour between white and greyiſh, a little furrow'd, and much ſmaller than thoſe of the middle cardamom, containing ſeveral very ſmall rough grains, almoſt like ſo much meal. The land where this plant grows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no cultivation nor ſowing; nothing more being requiſite to make it produce than to burn up the weeds after the rains, which cauſe them to grow, are fallen. The Sun ſoon dries and fits them for this purpoſe; and their aſhes enrich the ground and diſpoſe it to yield Cardamom. But nearly the whole crop of that which is fine and moſt valuable is conſumed in the Eaſt; the inhabitants uſing it to ſeaſon their rice: a ſmall quantity however is brought into *Europe* by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Ships. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Cardiaca,

Cardiaca, Motherwort. The Plant.

Carduus benedictus, Holy Thiſtle. The Herb and Seed.

Carlina, [*Chamæleon albus*] Carline, or white Chamæleon Thiſtle. Its Root.

Carthamus, [*Cnicus*] Baſtard-Saffron. Its Seed.

Carui [*Carum*] Carraway. Its Seed.

Caryophyllata, Avens. Its Root.

Caryophyllus aromaticus. Spicy Clove-Tree. The Fruit.

——— *vulgaris* [*Tunica hortenſis*] Clove-July-Flower. Its Flower.

Caſſia fiſtularis, the Pudding-pipe-tree. * Its Fruit.

* There are no leſs than four kinds of *Caſſia fiſtularis*, tho' they do not greatly differ in properties or figure; as being all in long black canes, of different lengths and thickneſs: but if compared with regard to the trees that afford them, there will appear a conſiderable difference. There is the *Caſſia* of the *Levant*, of *Egypt*, of *Braſil*, and of the *Caribbe* Iſlands. In general, the whole Caſſia, or entire cane, is the fruit of the tree, containing, when ripe, a ſweet, ſoft and black ſubſtance, which is lodged in little cells of woody matter; having alſo mix'd along with it very hard kernels or ſtones, in the ſhape of a heart, which is the ſeed of the tree. The Caſſia of *Braſil* is the largeſt; the canes of this kind being ſome of them four or five inches, or more about; but this is not in ordinary uſe. That of the Antilles or Caribbees grows there in ſuch plenty, that they uſe it to ballaſt the Ships. Of the ſeveral ſorts it ought to be choſe freſh, in large canes, that are heavy, full of a deep violet or black coloured pulp, of a ſweet ſaccharine taſte, without any acidity or mouldineſs. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Caſſia lignea, Woody Caſſia *. Its Bark.
Caſſumuniar [*Caſmunar*]. Its Root.
Cauda equina [*Equiſetum*] Horſe-Tail. The Plant.
Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- Its Root.
minus } Leſſer } tory. The Plant.
Centinodium, Knot-Graſs. The Plant.
Cepa, Onion. Its Root.
Ceraſus nigra, The black Cherry-Tree. Its Fruit and Gum.
Ceterach [*Aſplenium, Scolopendria*] Spleen-wort. The Herb.
Chærefolium, Chervil. } The Plant.
Chamædrys, Germander. } The Plant.
Chamæpitys, [*Iva Arthritica.*] } The Plant.
Ground-Pine. } The Plant.
Chamæmelum vulgare, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.
Cheiri, [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.
Chelidonium majus, the greater Celandine. } The Plant and Root.
——— *minus*, Pilewort. } The Plant and Root.
Chermes [*Kermes*] Its Berries.
China. Its Root.

* *Caſſia lignea* is eſteem'd a ſpecies of Cinnamon; and what conntenances this ſuggeſtion, like Cinnamon it grows no where but in the Iſland *Ceylon*. The truth is, it approaches very near to Cinnamon in its volatile or oily part; but differs from it in the reſt, as much as it does in the price. However, when the fine, ſmall pungent ſticks are pick'd out from the others, and mix'd among Cinnamon, 'tis exceeding difficult to diſtinguiſh between the two, as ſome dealers very well know.

China

China Chinæ [*Cortex Peruvianus*] Tree of *Peru* *. Its Bark.

Cicer rubrum, Red Chich. Its Seed.

Cichoreum, Succory. Its Root, Leaves, Flowers and Seed.

Cicuta, Hemlock. The Herb.

Cinnamomum, Cinnamon. The Bark.

Citrea malus, The Citron Tree. Its Fruit, Bark, and the Seed of the Fruit.

Citrullus, Water-Melon. Its Seed.

* The ſimple here meant is the bark of a certain tree growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, and called by the *Spaniards Palo de Caſſenturas*, or *Fever-Tree*, on account of its ſurprizing efficacy in the cure of that diſtemper. 'Tis generally allow'd to be found no where but in *Peru*, and only in that Province thereof called *Quinto*; particularly it grows plentifully on the mountains near the city *Loxa*: tho' it is alſo ſaid to be found in *Potoſi*, and that this is accounted the beſt. The tree grows to about the height of our cherry trees, and bears a leaf like common trefoil; excepting only that it is indented. Its flower is long and reddiſh, and produces a kind of pod, containing the ſeed, which is flat like an almond. Its bark, whilſt it yet remains cover'd, appears poliſh'd, of a whitiſh yellow without, and of a dusky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* was the firſt who brought it into *France*, in the year 1650; upon which it was then called by his name, but afterwards by the name of *Jeſuits* powder; becauſe they had the diſtributing thereof: the Cardinal, who was of their order, having left them a large quantity. Its uſe was now neglected till the year 1706, when Dr. *Talbot* again brought it upon the ſtage in *France*, and eſtabliſh'd its reputation by the numerous cures he perform'd with it. Theſe cures appear'd ſo extraordinary to the King of *France*, the great *Lewis* XIV. that by a royal reward he procured the Doctor to publiſh his ſecret.

Cochle-

Cochlearia hortenſis, Garden Scurvy-graſs. } The Herb.
——— *marina*, Sea Scurvy-graſs. }
Coffee, The *Arabian* Jaſmin *. Its Fruit.
Colocynthis, The bitter Gourd. Its Fruit.
Conſolida major [*Symphytum majus*] Comfrey, or the greater Conſound. Its Root, Leaves and Flowers.
Contrayerva †. Its Root.

Copal.

* Various and contradictory were the accounts given by Botaniſts and Travellers of the growth of Coffee, till that excellent Botaniſt M. *Juſſieu*, having an opportunity of examining the tree in the King's garden at *Paris*, at length, in the year 1715, gave an exact and ample deſcription thereof. The Coffee-tree, according to him, may be called *Jaſminum Arabicum, Lauri folio, cujus ſemen Coffee dicitur*; the Jaſmin of *Arabia*, with a Bay leaf, and bearing the ſeed called Coffee-berries: and indeed by conſidering its marks, it appears to be no other than a kind of Jaſmin, both with regard to the figure of its flower, the ſtructure of its fruit, and the diſpoſition of its leaves; and this alſo in the judgment of that able Botanic Profeſſor M. *Commelin* of *Amſterdam*. But for the particular account of this tree, and its fruit, with the manner of its cultivation, growth, &c. as being too large to give here, we refer the curious reader to the original it ſelf. *Memoir. de l'Academ. R. An.* 1713.

† Contrayerva, the root, is brought to us from *New Spain*, as alſo from *Peru*; being found in great plenty in the Province of *Charcis*, where it is ſaid to have taken its name from the word *Yerva*, which in *Spaniſh* ſignifies white hellebore; an herb whoſe juice is a ſtrong poiſon, wherewith the *Peruvians* poiſon their arrows: *Contra-yerva* thus meaning as much as counter-poiſon. The leaves of the plant creep on the ground, appear green and veiny, and reſemble the figure of a heart;

Copal *. The Roſin.

Corallina, Sea Moſs, or Coralline.

Corallium album } white } Coral.
——— *rubrum* } red }

Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

heart; a naked ſtem, of the thickneſs of a man's finger, ariſing from the middle of them. The root is leſs than that of the *Iris*, red without, and white within, knotty and ſtringy: its ſcent approaches that of the leaves of a fig-tree; and its taſte is aromatic with a degree of acrimony. The beſt is that which is freſh, plump, heavy, tawny, red, having long fibres, and an agreeable taſte. The *Virginia* ſnake-root is likewiſe a ſpecies of Contrayerva. *Diction. de Commerce.*

* There are two ſorts of Copal, one that comes from *New Spain*, and another from the *Caribbe Iſlands*. The former is eſteemed the beſt. It flows from a large tree, either by inciſions made in the bark, or taking off the whole. The leaves of the tree are large and green, almoſt like thoſe of the cheſtnut. Its fruit is long, as large as Cucumbers, and reſembling them alſo in figure, of a dark grey without ſide, and fill'd with a very well-taſted mealy ſubſtance. The large pieces are the beſt, of a fine gold-colour, tranſparent, ſmelling like the true olibanum, and readily melting in the mouth, as well as over the fire. In defect of this, the other ſort is made uſe of, which reſembles it conſiderably, and is the only ſort that is generally ſold; ſome even putting it off for amber. This alſo flows, by inciſion, from the trunk and larger branches of a great tree like the black poplar: But growing only near the tops of mountains, and inacceſſible places, 'tis to the rains and the torrents they make, that we are beholden for this gum; which is thus brought down from the bottoms of the trees where it falls, and thence carried away into the rivers, and gathered upon their banks. The whiteſt is always preferable to that which is red, black or earthy. The principal uſe of this ſecond kind of Gum, is to make varniſh along with Spirit of Wine. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Cornus,

Cornus, The Cornel Tree. Its Fruit.
Coſtus orientalis, Oriental Coſtus. Its Root.
Cotula fœtida, May-weed.
Craſſula [*Telephium*] Orpin. } The Plant.
Crithmum, Samphire.
Crocus, Saffron. Its Flowers and Stalks.
Cubebæ, Cubebs. The Fruit.
Cucumis aſininus. Wild Cucumber. The Fruit.
———*hortenſis*. Garden Cucumber. The Seed.
Cucurbita, The Gourd. Its Seed.
Cupreſſus, The Cypreſs Tree. Its Fruit.
Curcuma, Turmerick. Its Root.
Cydonea malus, The Quince Tree. Its Fruit and the Seed thereof.
Cynogloſſum, Hounds-tongue. The Root.
Cynosbatos, The Dog-roſe. Its Fruit and Burrs, or little Sponges.
Cyperus longus, Long Cyperus. Its Root.

D.

Dactylifera Palma, The Date Tree. Its Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot of *Candia*.
———*ſylveſtris*, Common wild Carrot. } The Seed.
Dens Leonis, [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The Root and Plant.
Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany of *Crete*.
Digitalis, Fox-Glove. } The Leaves.

Doro-

Doronicum Romanum, Leopard's Bane. Its Root.

Dracontium, [*Dracunculus*] Dragons. The Plant.

Dulcamara, [*Solanum lignoſum*] Bitter-ſweet, or Woody Nightſhade. The Root and Plant.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-Elder. The Plant, Root, and Bark.

Elemi. The Roſin.

Endivia, Endive. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Enula Campana [*Helenium*] Ellicampane. Its Root.

Erigerum [*Senecio*] Groundſel. The Herb.

Eruca, Rocket. Its Seed.

Eryngium, Eryngo. Its Root.

Eryſimum, Hedge-muſtard. The Herb.

Eſula major, } The greater }
——— *minor* } The leſſer } Spurge. The Root.

Eupatorium Cannabinum, vulgo Avicennæ, Hemp, or Eupatory of *Avicen*. The Plant.

Euphorbium. Its inſpiſſated Juice.

Euphraſia, Eye-bright. The Plant.

F.

Faba, Beans. The Flower and Seed.

Ficus, Fig-tree. Its Fruit.

Fili-

Filipendula, Drop-wort.
Filix florida, [*Oſmunda regalis*] Flowering Fern or Oſmond Royal. } The Root.
——— *mas*. The Male Fern. }
Fœniculum dulce, Sweet } Fennel. The Seed.
——— *vulgare*, Common }
Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. Its Seed.
Fragaria, Strawberry. The Plant and Fruit.
Fraxinella [*Dictamnus albus*] Baſtard Dittany. Its Root.
Fraxinus, The Aſh Tree. Its Bark and Seed.
Fumaria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

Galanga minor, The ſmall Galangal. Its Root.
Galbanum. The reſinous Gum.
Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.
Gallæ, Galls.
Gallium, Ladies-Bedſtraw. The Herb.
Gambogia, [*Gutta Gamba*] Gamboge *. The inſpiſſated Juice.

* The drug Gamboge is the gum that flows from the trunk of a thorny ſhrub, which is very extraordinary; being all branch, and bearing, as 'tis thought, neither leaves, flowers nor fruit. The ſhrub grows in the kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina*, and in ſome other provinces of *China* and *America*; where the juice, when collected, grows thick and turns yellow, by being expoſed to the air. The *Chineſe* and inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it acquires the conſiſtence of a paſte, make it into large rolls of a cylindrical figure. The beſt is that which is dry, of a high yellow colour, free from ſand or gravel, and unmix'd with any red tranſparent gum, which is uſed to debaſe it. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Geniſta,

Geniſta, Broom. The Plant, Flowers, and Seed.

Gentiana, Gentian. Its Root.

Geranium Batrachoides, Dove's-foot-Crane's-bill. } The Plant.
——*Robertianum*. Herb Robert. }

Glaſtum [*Iſatis*] Woad.

Glycyrrhiza, Liqueriſe. The Root.

Gramen caninum, Dog's Graſs. Its Root.

Grana Paradiſi, Grains of Paradiſe. The Fruit.

Granata malus, [*Punica malus*] The Pomegranate Tree. Its Fruit, and the Bark, or Rind thereof.

—— *ſylveſtris*, The wild Pomegranate. Its Flowers, call'd Balauſtines.

Gratiola, Hedge-Hyſſop. The Herb.

Guaiacum. Its Wood, Bark, and Roſin.

H.

Hedera arborea, The Ivey Tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.

—— *terreſtris*, Ground Ivey. The Herb.

Helleborus albus, white } Hellebore. The
—— *niger*, black } Roots.

Helxine [*Parietaria*] Pellitory of the Wall. }
Hepatica nobilis, noble Liverwort. } The Plant
—— *vulgaris* [*Lichen*] common Liverwort. }

Herba Paris, Herb Paris. The Plant and Fruit.

Hermodactylus, Hermodactil. The Root.
Herniaria, Rupturewort } The Herb.
Hippoglossum, Horse-tongue }
Hipposelinum, [*Smyrnium*] Alexanders. The Herb, Root and Seed.
Hordeum, Barley. The Grain.
Horminum sativum [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary. The Herb and Seed.
——— *sylvestre*, wild Clary. Its Seed.
Hydrolapathum, Water Dock. Its Root.
Hyoscyamus albus } white } Hen- The Seed.
——— *niger* } black } bane. The Leaves.
Hypericum, St. John's Wort. The Plant, Flowers and Seed.
Hypocistis, The Holly Rose. Its inspissated Juice.
Hyssopus, Hyssop. The Herb.

I.

Jacobæa, Rag-wort. The Plant.
Jalappa, Jalap. The Root.
Jasminum, Jasmin. The Flowers.
Iberis, Sciatica-Cress. The Plant and Seed.
Imperatoria, Masterwort.
Ipecacuanha, * } The Root.
Iris Florentina, Florentine Orrice. }
——— *nostras purpurea*, Garden purple Orrice. }

Juglans,

* This root comes to us from *Brasil*, where they distinguish three species thereof, with regard to the degrees in which they produce their effects; *viz.* the brown, the grey, and the white: the brown acting with the greater

Juglans, The Wall-nut Tree. The Coat of its Fruit.

Jujubæ, Jujebs. The Fruit.

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and Gum.

K.

Kali, Glaſs-wort. The Herb.

greater force, the grey with leſs, and the white with the utmoſt gentleneſs; for which reaſon the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* give only this latter to pregnant women and infants. It is found in no more than one part of *Braſil*, viz. near the river called by the *Portugueze Rio de Geneiro*. 'Tis ſaid to be gather'd near the Gold-mines; and to be ſo very ſcarce that an *Indian* cannot at moſt procure above twelve pounds thereof in a whole year. The Ipecacuanha plants, as well the brown as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the ſurface of the earth. Their leaves reſemble thoſe of pellitory; their flowers are white, and conſiſt of ſix leaves, which make a ſort of brown berries, that when ripe appear of a deep red colour, and are about the ſize of a ſmall cherry. Theſe berries contain a white juicy pulp, and two little hard yellowiſh ſeeds, in figure like a lentil. The white differs ſcarce at all from the other two, except in the figure of its leaf, and the whiteneſs of its root, reſembling white dittany. The roots of all the three ſorts ſhould be choſe new, plump, hard to break, reſinous, and without any mixture of their ſtalks and fibres. This drug and its medicinal virtues were known in *France* long before *Helvetius*, an eminent phyſician of *Holland*, brought it into repute, by the great number of cures he performed therewith, in the year 1700; but he was the firſt who knew the doſe, and how to manage it to the beſt advantage. *Dict. de Commerce.*

L.

Labdanum. Its reſinous Gum.
Lacca. Its Roſin.
Lactuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.
Lamium album, white dead Nettle.
Lavendula vulgaris, Common } Lavender. The
——— *latifolia,* Broadleav'd } Plant and Flowers.
Laureola, Spurge Laurel. } The Leaves and Berries.
Laurus vulgaris, Common Bay Tree. }
Lens vulgaris, common Lentils. The Seed.
Lentiſcus, The Maſtich-Tree. Its Wood and Roſin, or Gum Maſtich.
Lepidium, Dittander. The Plant.
Leviſticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.
Lilium album, white Lilly. } The Root
—— *convallium,* Lilly of the Valley. } and Flowers.
Limonia malus, The Lemmon Tree. Its Fruit, and the Rind thereof.
Linaria, Toad-flax } The Herb.
Lingua Cervina, Hart's-tongue. }
Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.
—— *catharticum,* Mountain-Flax. The Plant.
Liquidambra, Liquid Amber. * The Roſin.

* This is a kind of red tranſparent roſin, afforded by certain trees growing in *New Spain*, and there by the natives call'd *Oſoſol.* When this roſin is freſh and fluid, 'tis called oil of liquid amber; but when 'tis old and thick, the balm thereof. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Litho-

Lithoſpermum [*Milium ſolis*] Gromwell. The Seed.

Lotus urbana, Field Trefoil. The Herb and Seed.

Lupinus, The Lupin. Its Seed.

Lupulus, The Hop. Its Leaves or Flowers.

M.

Macis, The Mace Tree. Its inward Bark, and Nutmeg.

Majorana, Marjoram. The Herb.

Malabathrum [*Folium Indicum*] Indian Leaf. *

Malva vulgaris, common Mallows. The Plant.

Malus hortenſis, The Garden Apple-Tree. } The

——*ſylveſtris*, The Crab Tree. } Fruit.

Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.

Manna. † The inſpiſſated Juice.

Mar-

* This is the leaf of a very large tree growing in the *Indies*, particularly near *Cambaya*. The tree is not much unlike a lemmon-tree, and affords berries like the Cinnamon-tree, but ſmaller. Under part of theſe leaves is found a kind of bladders, ſcarce larger than a pin's head, which are by ſome taken for the ſeed. The leaves for uſe ought to be choſe fair, large, green and as entire as poſſible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

† *Manna* is the ſap, juice, or white liquor, that ouzes or flows, either ſpontaneouſly or by inciſion, from the branches and leaves of the common and wild aſh-tree. But this is peculiar to the aſh-trees of ſome climates only; particularly to thoſe of *Sicily*. The *Italians*

Marrubium album [*Praſſium*] white Horehound. The Herb.
Marum vulgare, Marum. } The Herb.
——*Syriacum*, *Syrian* Marum. }
Matricaria, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.
Mechoacanna, Mechoacan. The Root.
Melilotus, Melilot. } The Herb.
Meliſſa, Baulm. }
Melo, The Melon. Its Seed.

diſtinguiſh three ſorts; that which flows ſpontaneouſly, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, trunk-manna; that gain'd by inciſion, or as it were by force, *Manna forzata*, *forced-manna*, and that which proceeds from the nervous part of the leaves, and is of the ſize of grains of wheat, term'd *Manna di fronda*, *leaf-manna*. Theſe ſeveral ſorts are all gather'd in the months of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, upon the hotteſt and cleareſt days; rainy or damp weather being prejudicial thereto; for unleſs it be condenſed by the ſun's heat, juſt as it ſweats out, it falls down and is loſt. The druggiſts ſell ſeveral kinds of manna, differing only as to the name of the place they come from, or in the figure of the pieces; and accordingly are call'd *Calabrian* or *Sicilian* manna, *&c.* Flake-manna, Drop-manna, *&c.* That moſt in eſteem is the drop-manna; tho' there are many who believe it factitious, and manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that figure, and in ſuch large drops, by putting little pieces of ſtraws or ſticks into the inciſions for it to run along, and fall from. Manna is to be choſe freſh, dry, light, and of a white colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable taſte, and free from dirt and foreign bodies, and ſuch as when broke appears to contain a kind of ſyrup; which is a certain mark of its newneſs. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Mentha

Mentha ſativa, Garden-mint. } The Herb.
Menthaſtrum, Horſe-mint. }
Mercurialis mas, male Mercury. }
Meſpilus, The Medlar Tree. Its Fruit.
Meum, Spignel. Its Root.
Mezereon, Mezereon. Its Root, Bark, and Berries.
Milium, Millet. The Seed.
Millefolium, Yarrow. The Herb.
Morſus Diaboli [*Succiſa*] Devil's Bit. The Herb and Root.
Morus, The Mulberry Tree. Its Bark, Root, and Fruit.
Myrobalani citrini, &c. Myrobalans of all ſorts. The Fruit.
Myrrha, Myrrh. The Gum.
Myrrhis. Chervil. The Herb and Seed.
Myrtus, The Myrtle Tree. Its Berries.

N.

Nardus Celtica. *Celtick*. } Spikenard.
—*Indica* [*Spica Nardi*] *Indian* } The Root.
Naſturtium aquaticum, Water Creſſes. The Herb.
——*hortenſe*, Garden Creſſes. The Herb and Seed.
Nepeta, Catmint. The Herb.
Nicotiana, [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.
Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel-Flower. Its Seed.
Nummularia, Money-wort. The Herb.
Nux Moſchata, Nutmeg. The Fruit.

Nymphæa alba, white Water-Lilly. Its Root and Flowers.

O.

Ocimum, Basil. The Plant.
Olea, The Olive. Its Fruit; ripe and unripe Oil, with the fæces thereof.
Olibanum [*Thus masculum*] male Frankincense. The Rosin.
Ononis, Rest-Harrow. Its Root.
Ophioglossum, Adders-tongue. The Herb.
Opium, The inspissated Juice of Poppies.
Origanum vulgare, common Origanum. The Herb.
Orobus [*Ervum*] The bitter Vetch. Its Seed.
Oryza, Rice. The Seed.
Oxylapathum, Sharp-pointed Dock. Its Root.

P.

Pæonia mas, male Piony. Its Root, Flowers and Seed.
Panax Heracleum, *Herculean* All-heal. Its Gum call'd *Opopanax*.
Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.
Papaver album } white } Poppy. The Head,
—— *nigrum* } black } Seeds and
——*Rhæas* [*erraticum*] } red } Leaves.
Paralysis, Cowslip. Its Flowers.

Par.

Pareira brava *. Its Root.

Paſtinaca hortenſis } Garden } Parſnip. The
——*ſylveſtris*, } Wild } Seed.
——*aquatica* [*Sium*] } water Parſnip. The Herb.

Pentaphyllum, Cinquefoil. The Root.

Pepo, The Pumpkin. Its Seed.

Perſica malus, The Peach-Tree. Its Flowers and Fruit.

Perſicaria mitis } mild }
——*urens*. } biting } Arſmart. The Plant.

Petaſitis, Butter-bur. Its Root.

Petroſelinum Macedonicum, *Macedonian* Parſley. Its Seed.

——*vulgare*, common Parſley. The Root Herb and Seed.

Peucedanum, Hogs-fennel. The Root.

Pimpinella ſanguiſorba, Burnet. The Herb.

——*ſaxifraga*, Burnet Saxifrage. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Pinus, The Pine-tree. Its Fruit and Roſin.

Piper album } white }
——*longum* } long }
——*nigrum* } black } Pepper. The Fruit.
——*Jamaicenſe* [*Pimenta*] } Jamaica }

* The *Pareira brava* is a plant that grows in the *Weſt Indies*; particularly in *Mexico* and *Braſil*. Its root alſo goes by the ſame name, and was firſt brought into *France* in the year 1706, by the *Spaniſh Ambaſſador*, at his return from *Portugal*. This root is eſteem'd a ſpecific for the ſtone and gravel. The name, which in the *Portugueze* language ſignifies wild-vine, is well ſuited to the nature of the plant; its branches and leaves being very like thoſe of the vine; like which it creeps along the walls, or riſes by the ſupport of other trees. It alſo goes by the name of *Botua*. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Piſum,

Piſum, Peaſe. The Seed.
Pix liquida. Tar.
——*ſicca, navalis*. Pitch.
——*Burgundica*, Burgundy Pitch.
Plantago latifolia, common broad-leaved Plantain. Its Leaves and Seed.
Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.
Polypodium quercinum; Polypody of the oak. The Root.
Polytrichum [*Trichomanes*] Golden Maiden-hair. The Herb.
Populus nigra, The black Poplar. Its Buds.
Porrum, The Leek. Its Root.
Portulaca, Purſlain. The Herb and Seed.
Primula Veris, Primroſe. The Plant and Root.
Prunus Damaſcena, The Prune-Tree of *Damaſcus*. Its Fruit.
——*ſylveſtris*, The Sloe-Tree. Its inſpiſſated Juice, or the *German* Acacia.
Pſyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.
Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.
——*cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.
Pulmonaria maculoſa, Spotted Lung-wort. The Herb.
Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The Root.

Q.

Quercus, The Oak. Its Buds, Bark, Acorns and their Cups.

R.

R.

Raphanus ruſticanus, Horſe-radiſh. The Root.
Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.
Reſina alba, white Roſin.
Rhabarbarum verum [*Rheum*] Rhubarb *.
The Root.
Rhamnus,

* As much as Rhubarb is uſed, as efficacious as it is found in Medicine, and as large a part of commerce as it maintains, yet are we very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real place from whence it originally comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the extremity of all the *Indies*, others from the provinces of *Xenſi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carry'd into *Turky*; whilſt others will have it to grow on the confines of *Muſcovy*, and others again only in *Perſia*. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the ancients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the ſame therewith. The true Rhubarb firſt puts out large downy leaves, then ſmall carnation flowers in the form of ſtars, and after this comes the ſeed. The root newly drawn from the earth is thick, fibrous, and blackiſh on the ſurface, and of a red marble colour within; when dried, it changes colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a nutmeg colour within. It ought to be choſe new, in ſmall compact pieces pretty ſolid and ponderous, of an aſtringent taſte, ſomewhat bitter, and of an agreeable aromatic odour. When good, it will tinge water almoſt like Saffron; and when broke, it appears of a lively colour, inclining a little to vermillion. Some druggiſts have the art of recovering their decay'd Rhubarb, by giving it a yellow tincture; but the cheat is eaſily diſcovered by handling it: for the yellow powder made uſe of to do it, will thus ſtick to the fingers. Rhapontic is often mix'd with Rhubarb, and ſent over from the *Levant*; but this impoſition alſo may be diſ-

covered,

Rhamnus catharticus [*Spina Cervina*] Buck-thorn. Its Berries.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontick. The Root.

Rhodium [*Aſpalathus odore roſeo*] Rhodium. The Wood.

Ribeſia, Currant-Tree. The Fruit.

Roſa Damaſcena [*Pallida*] The Damask } Roſe. } Its Flowers.

——*rubra*, The Red } Roſe. } Its Flowers.

Roſmarinus, Roſemary. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder. The Root.

Rubus vulgaris, The Bramble. Its Leaves and Fruit.

Ruſcus [*Bruſcus*] Butcher's Broom. The Root.

Ruta hortenſis, Garden Rue. The Herb and Seed.

S.

Sabina, Savin. Its Leaves.

covered, becauſe Rhubarb is ordinarily in pieces that are almoſt round, the internal grain or lines whereof are tranſverſe; whereas Rhapontic is in long pieces, the internal lines whereof, which are reddiſh, growing longitudinally: and beſides Rhubarb, upon chewing it, leaves no clammineſs in the mouth as rhapontic does. But the rhapontic of the *Levant* being ſcarce, monks rhubarb is ſometimes ſubſtituted for it; but the skilful know how to diſtinguiſh between them: for the rhapontic of the *Levant* is yellow without, and of a marble-red within; whilſt monks rhubarb is black and rough on the outſide, and yellow on the inner, without any marble colour at all. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Sac-

Saccharum album } white } Sugar } The
——— *rubrum* } brown } Inſpiſſated
——— *candum* } Sugar Candy. } Juices.

Sagapenum. The Reſinous Gum.

Sago.

Salvia hortenſis major } The greater } Sage. } The Plant and Flowers.
—— *minor* } The leſſer } The Plant.
— *ſylveſtris* } Wood }

Sambcuus vulgaris, Elder. The Flowers, Leaves, Berries and Bark.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons Blood. The reſinous Gum..

Sanicula, Sanicle. The Herb.

Santalum, album } White } Saunders. The
——— *citrinum* } Yellow } Wood.
——— *rubrum* } Red }

Santonicum, Alexandrian Wormwood. The Seed.

Saponaria, Sopewort. The Herb and Root.

Sarcocolla, The reſinous Gum.

Sarſaparilla, The Root.

Saſſaphras, The Wood and Root.

Satureia, Savory. The Herb.

Satyrion mas, Male Satyrium. The Root.

Saxifraga alba } White } Saxifrage. The
——— *vulgaris* } Common } Herb and Seed.
[*Seſeli pratenſe*] }

Scabioſa, Scabious. The Herb.

Scammonium, Scammony *. The inſpiſſated Juice.

Scæ.

* The plant *Scammony*, which affords this inſpiſſated Juice, bears green leaves, almoſt in the ſhape of a heart,

Scœnanthus [*Juncus odoratus*] Squinanth, or Camels Hay. The Plant and Flowers.
Scilla, Squill. The Root.
Scordium, The Herb.
Scorzonera, Scorzonera, or Viper's Graſs. The Root.

heart, or nearly approaching to thoſe of Ivey; its flowers are white, and of a bell figure; which has occaſion'd ſome authors to rank it among the *Convolvuli*: it creeps upon the ground, and only riſes by the ſupport of a neighbouring tree or wall. 'Tis from the root of this plant, which grows plentifully in many parts of the *Levant*, particularly about *Aleppo*, &c. that the drug *Scammony* is extracted. The genuine comes from *Aleppo*; 'tis light, of a grey colour, brittle, reſinous, and grinds to a grey powder, of a bitter taſte, and of a weak but diſagreeable ſcent. That which is heavy, hard, and black, is to be rejected; and with ſuch they often fill the inſide of the cods, or lumps, wherein it is brought to us; this uſually being what is burnt or otherwiſe damaged in the operation; for the Juice of the *Scammony*-plant is not thicken'd by the heat of the ſun, as has long been imagined; but by means of culinary fire. This concreted Juice is reckon'd one of the ſureſt purgatives; tho' at the ſame time one of the ſtrongeſt; and is therefore never given without a corrector. Beſides the *Aleppo* Scammony, there are two other ſorts commonly ſold; *viz.* that of *Smyrna* and the *Indian*. The *Smyrna* Scammony is black, heavy, ſoft and ſtony, or full of ſhells, and other heterogeneous matters. But the *Indian* is grey, light, and brittle; tho' no other at bottom than a compoſition of ſome very ſtrong purgative powders made up with roſin, (according to the manner of ſome unfair dealers in drugs among us in *England*.) But theſe two ſorts are rather poiſonous than medicinal, as M. *Pomet* has proved by certificate, in his general Hiſtory of Drugs. Vid. *Diction. de Commerce*.

Scro-

Scrophularia vulgaris. Fig-wort.
——*aquatica major* [*Betonica aquatica.*] Water Betony. } The Leaves.

Sebeſten, Sebeſtens. The Fruit.

Secale, Rye. The Seed.

Sedum majus [*Sempervivum majus*] The greater Houſeleek. The Plant.

Senna Alexandrina, Senna of *Alexandria.* Its Leaves.

Serpentaria Virginia, Snake-weed of *Virginia.* Its Root.

Serpyllum, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.

Seſamum, Oily purging Grain.
Seſeli Maſſilienſe, Hart-wort of *Marſeilles.* } Its Seed.

Sigillum Solomonis [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's Seal. The Root.

Sinapi, Muſtard. The Seed.

Solanum vulgare, Nightſhade of the Shops. The Plant and its Berries.

Sophia Chirurgorum, Flix-weed. Its Seed.

Sorbus, The Service-Tree. Its Fruit and Bark.

Spica vulgaris [*Lavendula anguſtifolia*] Common Spike or Lavender. The Plant.

Spina alba [*Oxyacantha vulgaris*] White-Thorn. Its Flowers and Berries.

Spongia, Sponge.

Staphys agria, Staveſacre. Its Seed.

Stœchas Arabica, Arabian Stœchas. Its Flowers.

Styrax

Styrax calamita } solid
——— *liquida* } liquid } Storax *. The Roſin.

Suber, The Cork-Tree. Its Bark.

Sumach [*Rhus obſoniorum*] Its Seed.

* There ſeem to be really three kinds of *Storax*; viz. the red, the calamite, and the liquid. The *red*, called alſo the *Incenſe of the Jews*, is a gum or roſin flowing, by inciſion, from the trunk, and larger branches of a middling tree, reſembling the Quince-tree in the figure and colour of its leaves; tho' they are ſomewhat ſmaller. Its fruit, which is about the ſize of a filbert, contains a white and oily almond, having the perfect ſcent of Storax. Its flowers are white like thoſe of the Orange-tree. The gum ought to be choſe in the lump, of a reddiſh colour, ſoft and unctuous, of an agreeable odour, but entirely different from liquid Storax.

The *Storax calamite*, ſo called from the reeds or quills, wherein it was formerly put up, is nothing more than a compoſition of different drugs, and red Storax; tho' moſt authors have hitherto taken it for a natural gum differing from the true Storax. This calamite Storax is brought from *Marſeilles* and *Holland*, in reddiſh lumps, full of white drops, which are ſometimes mix'd with the red body thereof, and ſometimes barely cover'd over; of a middle conſiſtence between ſolid and fluid, of a ſweet ſcent, approaching nearly to that of the black Balſam of *Peru*. And this ſhould be choſe in fair drops, dry, and not at all bitter.

The *liquid Storax* is a kind of factitious grey-colour'd roſin, compoſed of genuine ſtorax, roſin, oil and wine, beat up together with water, to bring them to the conſiſtence of an unguent. And this the apothecaries ſometimes call by the name of *Stacte*, in order to cover it. Chooſe it of a mouſe grey, with the ſcent of ſtorax, of a good conſiſtence, without dirt or foreign mixture, and of true *Holland* make. It is eaſily preſerv'd in a cellar; by pouring water upon it from time to time. *Diction. de Commerce.*

T.

T.

Tacamahaca, Tacamahac. The Roſin.
Tamarindus, Tamarind. The Fruit.
Tamariſcus, Tamarisk. The Bark and Leaves.
Tanacetum, Tanſey. The Leaves, Flowers and Seed.
Tapſus barbatus [*Verbaſcum*] Mullein. The Leaves.

Terebinthina communis,	Common	The liquid Roſin of the Pine.
—*Chia*,	Chio	Turpentine. Of the Fir-tree.
—*Cypria*,	Cyprus	
—*Argentorata*,	Strasbourg	
—*Veneta*,	Venetian	Of the Larch-tree.

Thapſia, Deadly Carot. The Root.
Thea, Tea *. The Leaves.

Thlaſpi,

* Tea, with us, or *Tcha* with the *Chineſe*, is the leaf of a certain tree, or ſhrub, growing in ſeveral provinces of *China*, *Japan*, and *Siam*. The tree it ſelf thrives beſt in valleys, and at the bottoms of mountains: ſtony earth receives it moſt kindly; light earth next; then that which is yellow. The ſeed is uſually ſown in ground expoſed to the ſouth; and in three years after it comes to perfection. The root reſembles that of a peach-tree; the leaves are green, ſomewhat narrow and ſhoot out lengthwiſe to a point; being about an inch, or an inch and half long, and indented all round. The flower is form'd like the white wild roſe; and the fruit is of different figures, ſometimes round, ſometimes long, ſometimes triangular, and of the ſize of a bean; which contains two or three peas, of a mouſe grey, in the upper part, and a white almond within: and theſe peas are the ſeed, by which the plant is

Thlaſpi, Treacle Muſtard. Its Seed.
Thus vulgare [*fœmininum*] Common Frankincenſe. The dry Roſin of the Pine.
Thymelæa, Spurge-Flax. Its Berries; which are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops.
Thymus, Thyme. The Herb.
Tilia, The Lime-Tree. Its Bloſſoms.
Tormentilla, Tormentil. The Root.
Tragacantha, Tragacanth. The Gum.
Trifolium paluſtre, Marſh Trefoil, or Buck-bean. Its Leaves.
Triticum, Wheat. The Grain, *Bran* and *Starch*.
Turpethum [*Turbith*] Turpeth. The Root.
Tuſſilago [*Farfara*] Colts-foot. The Herb, and its Flowers.

V.

Valeriana hortenſis major, } The greater } Valerian.
——— *ſylveſtris major* [*Phu*] } Wild. } The Root.

propagated. The tree riſes from the height of one foot to a hundred; and there are thoſe which two men can hardly encompaſs round; tho' there are others which are only ſupported by weak ſtems, and creep upon the ground almoſt as much as any ſmall plant. The proper time for gathering the Tea-leaves, is whilſt they are ſtill ſmall, tender and juicy. When gathered, they ſet them over the ſteam of boiling water, and afterwards lay them upon heated plates of copper, where they are gradually dry'd and roll'd up, in the manner wherein we find 'em. But it is very rare to have Tea perfectly pure; the *Chineſe* almoſt conſtantly mix other herbs along with it, to increaſe its bulk, and make it turn to better account. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Verbena,

Verbena, Vervain. The Root and Plant.
Veronica mas, Male Speed-well. } The Plant.
——*fœmina*, Fluellin. }
Vincetoxicum [*Aſclepias*] Swallow-wort. The Root.
Viola Martia, March Violet. The Leaves, Flowers and Seed.
Virga aurea, Golden Rod. The Plant.
Viſcus quercinus, Miſletoe of the Oak. The Wood.
Vitis vinifera, The Vine. Its Leaves, Sap; dry'd Grapes, or Raiſins, Currants, Wine, Vinegar, Verjuice, and Tartar.

U.

Ulmaria, Meadow-ſweet. The Plant.
Ulmus, The Elm-Tree. Its Bark.
Urtica major vulgaris, The Greater ſtinging Nettle. } The Plant and Seed.
——*Romana*, The *Roman* Nettle. }

W.

Winteranus Cortex, Winter's Bark.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary. } The Root.
Zinziber, Ginger. }

ANIMALS.

Alce, The Elk. Its Hoofs.
Anas, The Duck. Its Fat.
Anguilla, The Eel. Its Liver.
Anſer, The Gooſe. Its Fat and Dung.
Aper, The Boar. Its Lard, and Teeth.
Apes, Bees. Their Bodies, Honey, Wax, *white* and *yellow*, and their Glue.
Araneæ, Spiders. Their Webs.
Aſtacus fluviatilis, The River-Crab. Its little Stones, vulgarly called Crab's-eyes.
Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar *.
———*Orientalis* } Oriental } The Stone.
Bombyx,

* There are numerous kinds of Bezoar, particularly the Oriental, the Occidental, and the *German*. The oriental is univerſally eſteem'd the beſt; and there are large quantities thereof in different parts of the *Indies*; particularly in the kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where 'tis found mix'd with the dung of a certain animal, or kind of white goat, called *Pazan*, in whoſe ſtomach the ſtone is form'd. The buds of a certain ſhrub which that creature browzes, are as it were its ſeed or kernel; the bezoar forming it ſelf around it, and growing ſometimes as large as a pigeon's egg. The ſtone is compoſed of ſeveral coats ſurrounding each other like thoſe of an onion; being ſometimes of a blood-colour, often of a pale yellow, or a dark-green, and ſometimes of the colour of honey. But theſe animals do not univerſally afford bezoar; ſome have no more than one, others two, three, and ſo to ſix ſtones; and ſome of them yield none at all. The price of theſe ſtones riſes in proportion to their largeneſs, as does that of a diamond: one of about four ounces may be ſold in the *Indies* for near an

Bombyx, The Silk-worm. Its Neſt and Silk.
Bufo, The Toad. Its Body.
Cancer, The Crab. Its Claws and Shell.
Canis, The Dog. His Excrement, otherwiſe called *Album Græcum*.
Cantharides, *Spaniſh* Flies. Their Bodies.
Caſtor,

an hundred pounds Sterling. Bezoar, therefore, being ſo choice a commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their Bezoar-goats, or the animals that afford it, confined in their own houſes; that they may not loſe any opportunity of enriching themſelves. The beſt is that which ſhines, or appears poliſh'd, ſmells a little like ambergreaſe, feels ſoft to the hand, and is in large and beautiful pieces. But the figure as well as the colour of the ſtones is uncertain; tho' they commonly appear of an olive caſt. Bezoar is eaſily ſophiſticated, tho it is alſo as eaſy to diſcover the cheat; as particularly by ſteeping it for three or four hours in warm water: for if the water neither changes colour, nor the ſtone loſes of its weight, it may be concluded genuine; otherwiſe not. Another way of trying it, is to pierce it with a hot iron, made ſharp at the point; when if the heat cauſes the bezoar to fry, it may be adjudged factitious. The third and laſt way of examining bezoar, is to draw it along paper, that has been firſt rubbed over with ceruſe; for if it makes a yellow ſtroke, it is generally allow'd to be genuine.

The Occidental Bezoar, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the oriental: 'tis found in the ſtomachs of ſeveral animals peculiar to that part of *America*; the ſtones being ſometimes as large as a pullet's egg; ſometimes oval, ſometimes round, and ſometimes almoſt flat; and generally of an aſh or obſcure colour. This bezoar is alſo form'd in coats or ſhells, like the oriental; tho much thicker. Upon breaking, it appears as if it had been ſublimed, from the number of ſhining needles whereof it ſeems compoſed; tho 'tis otherwiſe very ſoft and ſmooth without-ſide. The principal animals wherein

Caſtor, The Beaver. Its inguinal Glands, called Caſtor.

Cervus, The Stag. His Horn; The Bone of his Heart, and his Marrow.

Cete, The Whale. The Fat of his Brain, called, *Sperma Ceti*.

Cochinillæ, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.

Columba, The Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.

Elephas, The Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.

Equus, *Equa*; The Horſe and Mare. Their Dung, Warts and Milk.

Formicæ, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

theſe ſtones are found, are the Guanacos, the Jachos, the Vicunnas, and the Taraguas, the latter whereof nearly reſembles the Bezoar-goat of the Eaſt.

The *German* Bezoar, otherwiſe called Cows-eggs, is found in the ſtomach of ſome cows, but more certainly in thoſe of the *Chamois*; ſome of them weighing eighteen ounces. But this bezoar is in little eſteem; as being uſually no more than balls of hair, by degrees lick'd off from their bodies, ſwallow'd and form'd into balls.

Beſides theſe three ſorts of Bezoar, which are common, there are three others preſerv'd as rarities in the cabinets of the curious; and originally found in the gall-bladders of the wild boar, the porcupine and the ape; the medicinal uſe whereof is only to infuſe in any liquor to be drank, till they have communicated a bitteriſh flavour, wherein conſiſts their virtue, thereto; for which purpoſe theſe rich ſtones are uſually included in a gold box, and fix'd to a chain of gold, that they may the readier be ſuſpended in any liquid that is to be medicated thereby. Nor are theſe all the kinds of Bezoar in nature; there being perhaps ſcarce any ſpecies of animals wherein ſuch ſtones may not be found; and poſſibly of as great efficacy the one as the other. *Diction. de Commerce.* See alſo Dr. *Slare*'s Diſcourſe of Bezoar.

Gal-

Gallina, The Hen. Her Fat, Skin of her Gizzard; with the white, yolk and ſhell of the Egg.

Hircus, *Capra*. The He and She-Goat. Their Blood, Suet and Milk.

Homo, Man and Woman. Their Blood, Urine, Fat, Milk, Skull, and Mummy.

Huſo, The *Danube* Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocolla*.

Lepus, The Hare. Its Fur, Gall, *Aſtragalus* bone, and the curdled milky ſubſtance found in the Stomach of a ſucking young one.

Limaces terreſtres [*Cochleæ terreſtres*] Garden Snails. Their Bodies.

Lucius, The Pike. Its Jaw-bone.

Lumbrici terreſtres, Earth-worms. Their Bodies.

Manate, The Sea-Cow. The Bone or Stone in its head.

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. The Shell.

Millepedes [*Aſelli*] Wood-lice. Their Bodies.

Moſchus. Musk.

Oſtrea, Oyſters. Their Shells.

Ovis, The Sheep. Its Suet, Greaſe of its Wool, Oil of its Feet, Dung and Milk.

Pavo, The Peacock. Its Dung.

Porcus, *Sus*, The Hog or Sow. Its Lard, *Aſtragalus* Bone, and Dung.

Ranæ, Frogs. Their Spawn.

Scincus, The Skink *. } Its Body.
Scorpio, The Scorpion. }
Sepia, The Cuttle-Fiſh. Its Bone.
Serpens, The Snake. Its Skin.
Taurus, *Vacca*, *Bos*. The Bull, Heifer and Ox. Their Suet, Marrow, Gall, Milk, Butter, and the Oil of their Heels.
Vipera, The Viper. Its Body and Fat.
Zibethum. Civet.

* The *Skink* is a kind of amphibious Lizard, reſembling a crocodile in figure: but ſo ſmall, that the largeſt of them are ſcarce more than five inches long. They are found in *Egypt*, upon the river *Nile*; and are cover'd with a fine ſilver ſcale from the extremity of the tail, which is conſiderably long in proportion, to the end of the ſnout, which is exceeding ſharp. Their eyes are ſmall and lively, and their mouth, which reaches up to the ears, beſet with numerous little teeth, white and red; they have four feet, but exceeding ſhort and feeble; ſo that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible; which they diverſify ſo as to make a kind of tune. They ſcarce ever creep out except at night; but when they make their appearance by day, notwithſtanding their contemptible ſize, they are able to ſtrike a terror by their frightful manner of crawling. This kind of lizard is alſo found in great plenty in the *Caribbee* Iſlands, where they call them ſea-pikes, and attribute the ſame virtues to their fleſh as to thoſe of the *Nile*, viz. an antipeſtilential and an invigorating virtue. For uſe, they ought to be choſe large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if poſſible untouch'd by the worm. All thoſe that come from *Egypt* want the entrails, and the end of the tail; probably becauſe ſomething of malignant is lodg'd in thoſe parts. *Dict. de Commerce.*

MINERALS.

Ætites, The Eagle-Stone.
Alumen plumoſum [*Sciſſile*] Asbeſtos. A Stone.
——*Romanum* } Roman } Alum. A Salt.
——*Rupeum* } Roch }
Ambra griſea, Ambergreaſe *. A Bitumen.
Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A metalline Mineral.

Argen-

* There is a deal of curioſity, and no leſs difficulty, in ſearching out the natural hiſtory of *Ambergreaſe*. To paſs over the numerous contradictory opinions, both of ancient and modern authors, as to its origin; the juſteſt account of it ſeems to be this. 'Tis undoubtedly found on the ſea ſhore in many places; and eſpecially after any tempeſtuous weather, which has much ruffled the ſea; the motion of the waves forcing it to ſhore. 'Tis found moſt commonly along that part of the coaſt of *Afric*, and the neighbouring Iſles, reaching from *Moſambique* to the Red Sea; St. *Mary*'s Iſland; that of *Diego*, near *Madagaſcar*; *Maurice* Iſland, which is not very far from it; and all along the coaſt up to the Cape of *Good Hope*. The Ambergreaſe of the *Weſt Indies* is uſually thrown upon the coaſts of the *Bermudas* Iſlands, the ſtreights of *Bahama*, and the *Simbal* Iſles, near the Peninſula of *Jucatan*. 'Tis alſo found upon ſome of the coaſts of the *Mediterranean*. The *Indians* of the *Simbal Iſles* hunt for it, or gather it in a very curious manner. After the Sea has been well agitated by a ſtorm, ſo that it ſeems likely there is Ambergreaſe thrown to the ſhore, they immediately haſte away, in order to be beforehand with certain dainty birds, who devour it. They go againſt the wind till they perceive the odour of the Ambergreaſe, which

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

Arſenicum album [*factitium*] — white — Arſenic. — Metalline Sulphurs.

——*flavum* [*Auripigmentum*] — yellow — Arſenic. — Metalline Sulphurs.

——*rubrum* [*Sandaracha Græcorum*] — red — Arſenic. — Metalline Sulphurs.

Aſphaltus [*Bitumen Judaicum*] Jews Pitch. A Bitumen.

Biſmuthum [*Marcaſita*] Biſmuth. A metalline Droſs.

Bolus Armena. — Armenian — Bole.

——*Bohemica* [*communis*] — Bohemian or common — An Earth.

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcarius, Lime-ſtone. The Stone, which by calcination becomes Quick-lime.

which being now freſh, ſmells ſtrong; and when they loſe ſcent thereof, they return back the ſame way till they recover it again; and ſo at length they find it upon the ſands; and often by the aſſiſtance of the above-mention'd birds, who are alſo invited by the ſcent, pecking in the place where it lies. It is ſometimes found in very large pieces, weighing thirty or forty pounds; but the largeſt hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty years ſince; it was almoſt round, more than two feet in diameter, and 182 pounds weight. The Duke of *Florence* offer'd 50000 Crowns for it; but it was reſerv'd to adorn the *Eaſt-India* Houſe at *Amſterdam*; where it hath been examin'd by the curious, and found to be one entire piece. The beſt is that in large pieces, of a thorough grey colour without-ſide; mark'd with grey ſpots within, and of an agreeable odour. But it is very apt to be ſophiſticated, or mix'd with gums and other drugs, of which it is very ſuſceptible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Cala-

Calaminaris, Calamine. A Stone.
Chalcitis, Braſs-Stone *. A metalline Recrement.
Cimolia alba [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe Clay.
—— *purpuraſcens*. Fuller's Earth.
Cinnabaris nativa } native } Cinnabar. A
——— *factitia* } factitious } metalline Earth.
Creta alba, white Chalk. An Earth.
Cryſtallus, Cryſtal. A Stone.
Cuprum, Copper. The metal whereof Braſs, Verdigreaſe, Tutty (or Cadmia) Pompholyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil griſeum*) are made.
Ferrum nativum native Iron } The Me-
——*factitium* [*Chalybs*] Steel. } tal, with its Droſs
Hæmatites Lapis, Blood-Stone.

* The true *Chalcitis*, ſometimes alſo call'd by the name of Colcothar, is a ſpecies of naturally red vitriol, in the form of a reddiſh ſtone. The ancients confounded the *Chalcitis* with the *Miſi*, *Melanteria* and the *Sori*; or rather they ſaid there was a ſucceſſive tranſmutation of theſe four minerals; beginning with *chalcitis*, which then became *miſi*, afterwards *melanteria*, and at length remain'd *ſori*: but our druggiſts ſell only the chalcitis, and ſcarce any of 'em know the names of the three others. This drug comes to us from *Germany* or *Sweden*, where it is uſually found in the copper-mines. It ought to be choſe in good handſome pieces, of a colour between brown and red, having the taſte of vitriol, and eaſily diſſolving in water; when broke, it ſhould appear brightiſh, and of the colour of copper; but in defect of it, they ſometimes ſubſtitute calcanthum, white copperas calcined, and calamine. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Hiber-

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

Arſenicum album [*factitium*] white } Arſenic. } Metalline Sulphurs.

——*flavum* [*Auripigmentum*] yellow } Arſenic. } Metalline Sulphurs.

——*rubrum* [*Sandaracha Græcorum*] red } Arſenic. } Metalline Sulphurs.

Aſphaltus [*Bitumen Judaicum*] Jews Pitch. A Bitumen.

Biſmuthum [*Marcaſita*] Biſmuth. A metalline Droſs.

Bolus Armena. Armenian } Bole.

——*Bohemica* [*communis*] Bohemian or common } An Earth.

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcarius, Lime-ſtone. The Stone, which by calcination becomes Quick-lime.

which being now freſh, ſmells ſtrong; and when they loſe ſcent thereof, they return back the ſame way till they recover it again; and ſo at length they find it upon the ſands; and often by the aſſiſtance of the abovemention'd birds, who are alſo invited by the ſcent, pecking in the place where it lies. It is ſometimes found in very large pieces, weighing thirty or forty pounds; but the largeſt hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty years ſince; it was almoſt round, more than two feet in diameter, and 182 pounds weight. The Duke of *Florence* offer'd 50000 Crowns for it; but it was reſerv'd to adorn the *Eaſt-India* Houſe at *Amſterdam*; where it hath been examin'd by the curious, and found to be one entire piece. The beſt is that in large pieces, of a thorough grey colour without-ſide; mark'd with grey ſpots within, and of an agreeable odour. But it is very apt to be ſophiſticated, or mix'd with gums and other drugs, of which it is very ſuſceptible. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Cala-

Calaminaris, Calamine. A Stone.

Chalcitis, Braſs-Stone *. A metalline Recrement.

Cimolia alba [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe Clay.

—— *purpuraſcens*. Fuller's Earth.

Cinnabaris nativa } native } Cinnabar. A
——— *factitia* } factitious } metalline Earth.

Creta alba, white Chalk. An Earth.

Cryſtallus, Cryſtal. A Stone.

Cuprum, Copper. The metal whereof Braſs, Verdigreaſe, Tutty (or Cadmia) Pompholyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil griſeum*) are made.

Ferrum nativum native Iron } The Me-
——*factitium* [*Chalybs*] Steel. } tal, with its Droſs

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Hiber-

Hibernicus Lapis, *Iriſh* Slate.

Hydragyrus [*Argentum vivum*] Quick-ſilver. A metalline mineral.

Judaicus } *Lapis*, Judaic Stone.
Lazuli } Azure-Stone.

Lemnia Terra, *Lemnian* Earth.

Magnes, The Load-Stone.

Nephriticus Lapis, The Nephritic Stone.

Nitrum [*Sal Petræ*] Nitre. A Salt.

Ochra, Oker. An Earth.

Oſteocolla, Bone-binder. A Stone.

Petroleum, Petreol. A Bitumen.

Plumbum, Lead. The Metal that yields the gold and ſilver Litharge.

Pumex, The Pumice-ſtone.

Rubrica fabrilis, Red-oker. An Earth.

Sal Ammoniacum, Sal-Ammoniac.

—— *commune*, common Salt.

——*Gemmæ*, Sal-Gem.

——*marinum*, Sea-Salt.

Sileſiaca Terra, *Sileſian* Earth.

Silex, The Flint-Stone.

Stannum, Tin. The Metal.

Succinum album [*Carabe*] *& flavum*, white and yellow Amber *. Bitumens.

Sulphur

* *Amber* is a ſubject much controverted among the naturaliſts, who are not agreed as to its being a mineral or a vegetable production; ſome ſuppoſing it a bitumen, and others a gum. Various arguments are offer'd on both ſides; but the matter of fact comes only to this; that it is certainly found on the coaſts of *Pruſſia*, along the *Baltic*, upon which it is thrown by particular winds; when the Inhabitants fearing it may be waſh'd off again, make

Sulphur vivum, Native Sulphur.
——*factitium* [*Caballinum*] Common Brimſtone.
Talcum, Talc. A Stone.
Vitriolum album, white } Vitriol.
——*Cæruleum* [*Romanum*] Romar } Metal-
——*Viride* Green } line Salts.
Unicornu foſſile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral Ivory. An Earth *.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, *including ſeveral* SIMPLES *at once.*

The five opening Roots.

Smallage.
Aſparagus.
Fennel.

make all poſſible haſte to take it up, even in the midſt of a ſtorm. It has likewiſe been found in the clefts of ſome rocks in *Provence* in *France*. Leaving authors to diſpute the point as to its being of the vegetable or mineral nature; we ſhall only add, the genuine amber is hard to procure; becauſe many have the ſecret of counterfeiting it with turpentine and cotton; or with the yolks of eggs and Gum Arabic; whilſt others ſell Gum Copal in its ſtead. *Diction. de Commerce.*

* If the Reader deſires any farther acquaintance with the medicinal Simples, than he can obtain from theſe Notes, which are only deſign'd to illuſtrate the Hiſtory of ſuch as are leſs generally known, we refer him to Meſſieurs *Lemery*, *Tournefort*, and *Pomet*, the French Memoirs, and Doctor *Quincy*'s *Engliſh Diſpenſatory*, where he will find a fair and candid account of the whole Claſs, whether vegetable, animal or mineral.

Parſly

Parſly.
Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

Marſhmallows.
Mallows.
Mercury.
Pellitory of the Wall *.
Violets.

The four Cordial Flowers.

Borage-Flowers.
Bugloſs-Flowers.
Roſes, and
Violets.

The four greater Hot Seeds.

Aniſeed.
Caraway-Seed.
Cummin-Seed, and
Fennel-Seed.

The four leſſer Hot Seeds.

Thoſe of Biſhop's-Weed.
Stone-Parſly.
Smallage, and
Wild Carot.

* Inſtead of Pellitory of the Wall, the *London* College reckons Beets among the emollient Herbs.

The four greater Cold Seeds.

Thoſe of	Water-Melons. Cucumbers.	Gourds, and Melons.

The four leſſer Cold Seeds.

Thoſe of	Succory. Endive.	Lettice, and Purſlain.

GENERAL RULES *for the Gathering of* SIMPLES.

I. *Let* Roots *be gathered principally in the Spring-Seaſon, before the leaves are formed. Having firſt waſh'd away their filth, and cleared them of their withered and corrupted fibres, hang them up in a ſhady, airy place, that they may dry moderately* *. *Let the thicker be cut into pieces, either length-wiſe or tranſverſly; ſo as to preſerve the cortical part, without the pith.*

* The reaſon of this caution proceeds hence, that the heat of the ſun will exhale the fine and more volatile parts of vegetables; as is manifeſt from including any freſh gather'd aromatic, or fine-flavour'd plant, in a proper veſſel, and applying a heat no greater than that of the ſummer's ſun, or of the human body in a ſtate of health. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*. Pag. 12—20. PRACTICE.

II.

II. *Let* Herbs *be gather'd at that time of their vigour when they have ſhot into perfect leaves; but not yet opened into flowers* *. *In general, 'tis beſt to take only their tops. Let them be dried as was ordered of Roots.*

III. *Let* Flowers *be gathered, in the middle ſtate of their expanſion, upon a clear day, before noon; but Roſes, for Conſerve, in the bud, before they open.*

IV. *Let* Seeds *be gathered when ripe, and beginning to dry, before they fall ſpontaneouſly: and underſtand the ſame of* Fruit, *unleſs it be order'd green.*

V. Woods *are generally beſt cut, and their bark ſhaved off, in the Winter* †.

VI. Animals *and* Minerals *ſhou'd be choſe in their utmoſt perfection; unleſs required immature.*

* For the reaſons whereon this rule is founded, and farther directions relating to the collection of vegetables, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 17, 18. 59. &c. PRACT.

† Whoever deſires to ſee the foundations of theſe ſeveral rules, with what judgment they are laid down, and how full, tho' conciſe, they are; cannot do better than conſult *Boerhaave*'s Proceſſes upon Vegetables, in the *New Method of Chemiſtry*.

SEC-

SECTION II.

PREVIOUS PREPARATIONS

Of certain

SIMPLES.

Adeps præparatus.
Prepared Fat.

THE *Fat*, being firſt purged of its membranes, blood-veſſels and ſtrings, is to be waſh'd in freſh parcels of water, till it will no longer tinge the ſame red; then let it be melted, ſtrain'd, and preſerved from the injuries of the air.

Aloe præparata, ſeu lota.
Prepar'd or waſh'd Aloes.

Diſſolve the *Aloes* in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring-water, over a gentle fire; then ſtrain it, and throwing away the fæces, evaporate it to its former conſiſtence. But the pureſt, tranſparent Aloes need not be waſh'd.

Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum.
Prepared Gum-Ammoniac.

Diſſolve *Gum-Ammoniac* in vinegar; ſtrain the Solution, and afterwards evaporate the vinegar, with a gentle heat.

Apes præparatæ.
Prepared Bees.

Put *Bees* into a proper veſſel, and dry them with a very ſlow heat.

Bolus Armena præparata.
Bole-Armeniac prepared.

Diſſolve powder'd *Bole* in a ſufficient quantity of ſpring-water; ſtir them well together, and afterwards decant the water, now ſaturated with the fine flower. Pour on freſh water, till the Bole is entirely diſſolved, and only the ſmall ſand and ſtones are left behind. Mix the ſeveral parcels of turbid water together, then ſuffer them to reſt, and the bole will ſubſide, which, after the water is poured off, muſt be dry'd for uſe*.

* This is an admirable method of procuring ſuch kind of powders fine and clean; and may be advantagiouſly applied to many parts of the *materia medica*; being generally a good ſubſtitute for lævigation; as commodiouſly reducing the teſtaceous bodies to any aſſign'd degree of ſubtilty.

Cala-

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Calamine.

Make *Calamine* thrice red hot, and as often quench it in Roſe-water; then levigate it with the ſame water, upon a porphyre, and afterwards form it into balls.

Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ.
Crabs Claws prepared.

Grind the black tips of *Crabs Claws* upon a porphyre, with Baulm-water, and make them into Balls.

Corallia præparata.
Prepared Corals.

Corals are prepared in the ſame manner as Crabs Claws; ſo likewiſe is

Cornu Cervi calcinatum.
Burnt Harts-horn.

Galbanum præparatum.
Prepared Galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac.

Hæmatites Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Blood-ſtone.

Grind *Blood-ſtone* upon a porphyre, and with Roſe-water make it into balls.

Lazuli Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Azure-ſtone.

Levigate *Azure-ſtone* upon a porphyre, then waſh it ſeveral times in ſpring water; and afterwards dry the powder.

Lithargyri præparati.
Prepared Lithargies.

The *Lithargies* are prepared as Bole-Armeniac.

Margaritæ præparatæ.
Prepared Pearls.

Pearls are prepared in the ſame manner as Crabs Claws.

Martis Limatura præparata.
Filings of Iron prepared.

Take ſuch *Filings of Iron* as have been cleans'd by the magnet *, and ſet them in a

* The *magnet* being a body that attracts nothing but iron, this is generally allow'd the criterion by which to determine whether any given parcel of matter holds it: tho' that metal may virtually, if not actually be contain'd in ſome ſubſtances which will not anſwer to the loadſtone, as Mr. *Boyle*, M. *Lemery*, &c. have found by experience.

moiſt

moiſt place, that they may turn to ruſt, which grind to impalpable powder. They are likewiſe prepared with vinegar.

Millepedes præparati.
Prepared Wood-lice.

Wood-lice are prepared in the ſame manner as Bees.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati.
Prepared Crabs Eyes.

Crabs Eyes are prepared as Crabs Claws.

Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.
Prepared Opium, commonly called Extract of Opium.

The *Opium* being firſt diſſolved in Water, is prepared as Aloes.

Opopanax præparatus.
Prepared Opopanax.

Opopanax is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac; ſo likewiſe is

Sagapenum.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.
Goat's Blood prepared.

About the beginning of Summer open ſome proper artery of a middle-aged *Goat*,

and draw out a quantity of *Blood*; which, being received in a clean veſſel, is to be dried either by the heat of the ſun, or a ſlack oven.

Succinum præparatum.
Prepared Amber.

Amber is prepared as Crabs Claws.

Tutia præparata.
Prepared Tutty.

Tutty is prepared in the ſame manner with *Lapis Calaminaris*.

N. B. As often as theſe Simples are met with in this Diſpenſatory, we ſuppoſe them prepared in the manner here deſcribed; unleſs they are expreſly order'd crude, or unprepared.

SECTION III.

DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aquæ Stillatitiæ ſimplices.

ABſinthij vulg.
Angelicæ.
Artemiſiæ.
Cardui benedict.
Ceraſor. nigr. *Fruct.*
contuſis nucleis.
Chamæmeli *Flor.*
Fœniculi.
Hyſſopi.
Meliſſæ.
Menthæ.
Papaver. Rhæad. *Flor.*
Petroſelini.
Pulegij vulg.
Roſarum *Flor.*
Rutæ.
Sabinæ.
Sambuci *Flor.*

Diſtill'd Simple Waters.

Of Angelica.
Baulm.
Black Cherries, with their Stones crack'd.
Camomile Flowers.
Carduus benedictus.
Elder Flowers.
Fennel.
Hyſſop.
Mint.
Mugwort.
Parſley.
Pennyroyal.
Red Poppy-flowers.
Roſe-buds.
Rue.
Savin.
Wormwood, *common.* *

To

* The ſhops were formerly burthen'd with an uſeleſs *farrago* of ſimple waters; the number whereof is here juſtly retrench'd, and only the more efficacious retain'd. It is certain, that nearly the whole number here ſet down poſſeſs the medicinal virtues of the reſpective ſimples; whereas in abundance of Pharmacopœia's we have ſeveral ſimple waters that can lay no great claim thereto; ſuch are thoſe of Succory, Fumatory, Plantain, Oak, &c. and even of the preſent catalogue there might lie ſome objection againſt the Carduus, Mugwort, and red-Poppy Water; which ſhould ſeem as is but too common, retain'd more out of cuſtom than from any certainty of their being impregnated with the virtues of the plants; ſince they contain ſo little eſſential

To theſe may be added, tho' 'tis rather procured by reſolution than diſtillation,

Aqua Spermatis Ranarum,
Frog-Spawn Water.

Hang any quantity of *frog-ſpawn* in a bag, ſo that the water may run from it, into a veſſel ſet underneath to receive it; and to every pint of the liquor, thus obtain'd, add a dram of roch-alum. *

For the manner of procuring other ſimple waters, ſee among the chemical preparations, under the article of *Eſſential Salts*. †

tial oil. But this objection is entirely ſet aſide by the following rule, wherein ſuch kind of plants are expreſly order'd to be imperfectly fermented before diſtillation; which ſo unlocks the ſubſtance thereof, as to permit their efficacious parts to riſe. And this may give us a ſpecimen how thoroughly acquainted the compilers of the diſpenſatory were with the natures of things, and how well qualified for the work they undertook. But for a fuller illuſtration of this point, and aſcertaining the preciſe doctrine it leads to, we muſt refer to *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, where theſe matters are very inſtructively handled. PRACTICE, pag. 57. 69.

* This is a much better *Frog-Spawn Water* than we find order'd in other diſpenſatories; the addition of the alum, and the manner of preparation, by reſolution, conſiderably increaſe its virtues; whereas that obtain'd by bare diſtillation gives us little more of the ſpawn than its uſeleſs phlegm. As it ſtands here, it ſeems deſign'd as a cooler, for external uſes.

† Where ſuch Waters are judiciouſly order'd to be made by diſſolving in clear ſpring-water, the eſſential ſalts of the more fix'd vegetables, that yield no virtue by diſtillation. Which is preſcribing with a thorough maſtery of both the Pharmacies.

GE-

GENERAL RULES

For the Diſtillation of

SIMPLE WATERS.

I. *The plants, with their ſeveral parts, ought to be freſh gather'd.* *

II. *Being firſt a little bruis'd, let twice their own quantity of ſpring-water be pour'd thereon; but leſs will ſuffice in caſe they are juicy. For every pint of water thus added, draw off half a pint, by the alembic, with its refrigeratory; the junctures being firſt luted. But black-cherries require no water to be added to them.*

III. *Thoſe plants which abound with an aromatic and fragrant oil, ſhould be immediately committed to diſtillation: but thoſe that contain a more fix'd oil, or owe part of their virtues to a kind of volatile ſalt, ſuch as* Wormwood, *Carduus benedictus,* Mugwort, Camomile, *&c. ought firſt to undergo an imperfect fermentation, with yeaſt; that is, they ſhould be diſtill'd in the*

* For thus alone you will obtain their fine volatile parts; or, to ſpeak in the language of that admirable chemiſt *Boerhaave*, the native, or preſiding ſpirit thereof. But if this be the ſole point in view, 'tis better not at all to bruiſe, or ſo much as cruſh the ſubject. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 12, 20. PRACT.

begin-

beginning of the fermentation, without ſtaying till it is finiſh'd. *

IV. *If any drops of oil float upon the ſurface of the water, they muſt be carefully taken off.* †

Aqua Cinnamomi ſine vino.

Cinnamon Water without ſpirit.

To a pound of Cinnamon add twelve pints of ſpring-water, and let them ſteep together for two days; then draw off the water till it ceaſes to run milky. ||

Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino.

Cinnamon Water with ſpirit.

Infuſe a pound of Cinnamon in a Gallon of *French* Brandy, and diſtil off the water as the former. ||||

Aqua

* For if the fermentation be once finiſh'd, the oily part of the plant is become inflammable ſpirit.

† Otherwiſe eſſential oil might come to be given inſtead of a ſimple water; this therefore renders the water the purer, and fitter for immediate uſe: but then it will not keep ſo long, nor prove ſo ſtrong as if the oil were ſuffer'd to remain a-top.

|| It is judiciouſly preſcrib'd by Dr. *Fuller*, to add an ounce of white ſugar-candy to each pint of this water, in order to prevent the ſeparation of the ponderous oil; for want of which addition, or ſomething like it, the ſmall cinnamon water of the ſhops will not long keep good.

|||| If this water be required exceedingly fine, clear, and well flavour'd, it ſhould not be drawn below proof, as the diſtillers call it; or no lower, or more aqueous than pure Brandy: but as here order'd, it ſeems deſign'd

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Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ.
Hungary Water.

To two pounds of Roſemary flowers, add two quarts of rectified ſpirit of wine; and juſt as the flowers are freſh gather'd, let them immediately be diſtill'd. *

COMPOUND WATERS.

Aqua Abſinthij compoſita.
Compound Wormwood Water.

Take of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, and Zedoary, each two ounces; the yellow part of freſh Orange-peel, and of Cinnamon, each four ounces; the leaves of common Wormwood, half a pound; thoſe of Mint and Sage, each two ounces; the leſſer Cardamoms, Mace and Nutmeg, each one ounce: ſlice or cut thoſe ingredients that require it, bruiſe the others, and pour thereon two Gallons of *French* Brandy; let them ſteep together for four days, then draw off two gallons by the alembic. †

Aqua

ſign'd to be drawn conſiderably lower; as indeed it muſt, to gain the full virtues of ſo large a proportion of Cinnamon; in which caſe it will turn milky, like the former; a due quantity of ſpring-water being put into the ſtill to anſwer that demand.

* This ought to be done *in Balneo mariæ*, without the addition of water; which might take off from the delicate, native flavour of the Roſemary-Flowers.

† This appears to be an excellent compound Wormwood water; the addition of the Orange-peel, which o-

thers

Aqua Alexiteria.
Alexiterial Water.

Take of the freſh leaves of *Carduus benedictus*, Baulm, and Scordium, each three ounces; thoſe of common Wormwood and Mint, each two ounces; thoſe of Rue and Angelica, each one ounce; add two gallons of ſpring-water, and diſtil according to the rules of art.

But obſerve that the water thus obtain'd will be the better, provided the Carduus, Wormwood and Scordium be firſt fermented.*

Aqua

thers omit, will make it wonderfully grateful, ſtomachic and cardiac; but the oily ingredients being in ſo large a proportion, 'tis judiciouſly order'd to draw off no more than the quantity of ſpirit pour'd on; that is, not below proof, otherwiſe the oils would turn the water milky, and make it diſpleaſing to the eye, and apt to riſe ungrateful upon the ſtomach.

* That is, fermented only in part, till the bodies of the plants are ſo far open'd as to afford their proper medicinal virtues by diſtillation, without turning to inflammable ſpirit; as was directed by the preceding rules, for the diſtillation of ſimple waters. By the way, we may here obſerve the difference made by the judicious compilers between *ſimple* and *compound* waters: the vulgar eſteem thoſe as *ſimple waters* which are made without ſpirit, only by the diſtillation of vegetables, whether one or more, and ſpring-water; and thoſe as *compound waters*, which are prepar'd with ſpirit; tho' it be only from a ſingle ingredient: thus both ſmall and ſtrong cinnamon water, *Hungary* water, &c. in ſome Diſpenſatories are found among the compounds; but with

Aqua Bryoniæ compoſita.
Compound Bryony Water.

Take of Bryony Roots, one pound; Penny-royal and Rue, of each half a pound; the tops of Savin, an ounce; the leaves of Mug-wort, Dittany of *Crete*, Cat-mint, Baſil, and the flowers of Feverfew, each half an ounce; the Yellow of freſh Orange-peel, and of Lovage-ſeed, each two ounces: upon theſe ingredients, when duly cut and bruis'd, pour two gallons and a half of *French* Brandy; then let them infuſe together for four days, and afterwards draw off two gallons and a half. *

Aqua

with the Royal College of *Edinburg*, that deſerves to be call'd a ſimple water, which is made from one ſimple ingredient; and that a compound, which is made from more; whether the liquor added in either caſe be aqueous, ſpirituous, or both. Thus under the title of ſimple waters, or rather, (which ſhews their great exactneſs,) after the catalogue of aqueous ſimple waters, come Cinnamon water and *Hungary* water, as being prepar'd from ſingle ingredients; and among the compounds, Alexiterial water, as drawn from ſeveral plants; tho' not a drop of inflammable ſpirit enters its compoſition.

* The compound Bryony water of the Diſpenſatory of the Royal College of *London* ſeems to promiſe fairer than this for an hyſteric, on account of the myrrh and caſtor they add; but the authors of the preſent, doubtleſs conſider'd that little of either, ſuitable to this intention, and eſpecially of the myrrh, would riſe by diſtillation; ſo play'd the good husband, and ſhew'd their ſagacity in

Aqua Epidemica.
Plague-Water.

Take of the roots of Maſter-wort, and Butter-bur, each four ounces; wild Valerian, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each an ounce and half; the leaves of Baulm, Rue, and Scordium, each three ounces; the ſeeds of Angelica, and thoſe of Lovage, of Juniper-berries and Bay-berries, each two ounces: Bruiſe, ſlice, or cut the ingredients, as they ſhall require, pour thereon two gallons and a half of *French* Brandy; and when they have ſtood to digeſt for four days, draw off the like quantity, *viz.* two gallons and a half. *

Aqua Mirabilis.
The wonderful Water.

Take of the leſſer Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Galangal, Mace, Nutmeg and Ginger, each one dram; the yellow part of Citron-peel, and of Cinnamon, each three drams;

in dropping 'em; having otherwiſe treated each in a ſuitable manner, to gain their medicinal parts and virtues. See *Tincture of Myrrh*, and *Tincture of Caſtor*.

* This compoſition is not, like the Plague-water of other Diſpenſatories, clogg'd with uſeleſs ingredients, that afford nothing proper to the intention, by diſtillation; ſuch as Celandine, Carduus, Centory, Gentian, &c. but is directed with diſcernment, and deſign'd as a high carminative cordial in malignant caſes, or great depreſſions.

of

of the leaves of Baulm three ounces; bruiſe them together, digeſt them with three pints of *French* Brandy, and draw off the like quantity by diſtillation. *

Aqua Petroſelini compoſita.
Compound Parſley Water.

Take of Parſley-root, four ounces; freſh Horſe-radiſh root, and Juniper-berries, of each three ounces; the tops of St. *John*'s wort, biting Arſmart and Elder-flowers, of each two ounces; the ſeeds of wild Carot, ſweet Fennel, and Parſley, of each an ounce and half; ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, and add thereto two gallons of *French* Brandy: let them

* This is an excellent *Aqua mirabilis*; the addition of the Citron-peel, Cinnamon and Baulm, renders it very agreeable to the ſtomach, and greatly increaſes its cordial virtues; Cinnamon, as Dr. *Fuller* judiciouſly obſerves, being one of the moſt pleaſant, as well as moſt effectual of all the ſtomachic ſpices. And the like may be ſaid of Citron-peel. We may likewiſe obſerve with what judgment the Juice of Celandine, retain'd by ſome other Diſpenſatories of prime note, is here drop'd by the Royal College of *Edinburg*, as of no manner of ſignificancy. The original author of the compoſition, ſays Dr. *Fuller*, doubtleſs, obſerving the drinkers of ſtrong waters very much inclin'd to the Jaundice, was willing to give them a ſpecific for that diſeaſe, in form of a ſpirituous liquor, and therefore order'd the Juice of Celandine in this water: but this, the Doctor obſerves, was very ridiculous; becauſe that juice, by diſtillation yields none of its bitter, acrimonious flavour, or medicinal virtue; but only a meer inſipid and ineffiacious phlegm.

ſteep

ſteep together for four days, and then draw off two gallons by diſtillation *.

Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita.

Compound Piony Water.

Take of the roots of male Piony, two ounces; thoſe of wild Valerian, an ounce and half; and thoſe of white Dittany an ounce; of Piony Seeds ſix drams; of the freſh Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, four ounces; of thoſe of Lavender, *Arabian* Stœchas, and Roſemary, each an ounce and half; of the tops of Betony, Marjoram, Rue, and Sage, each an ounce: ſlice and bruiſe the Ingredients, pour upon them a Gallon and half of *French* Brandy, and after they have ſtood to ſteep for four days, draw off the ſame quantity of the water. ||

Aqua

* On the footing of the preſent practice, this water is very well contriv'd to anſwer its original intention, that of a diuretic, or lithontriptic: the St. *John*'s-wort indeed may be objected to in diſtillation; but it is no leſs celebrated for its pungent volatile parts, than its nephritic virtue. The Elder-Flowers likewiſe will hardly paſs without cenſure, unleſs it be recollected that they afford a well-ſcented water by diſtillation, and are allow'd to be diſcutient as well as emollient and anodyne; ſo that theſe being all the exceptionable ingredients in this compoſition; if they be granted not unſuitable, the reſt are certainly excellent, and well adapted.

|| The compound Piony Water of the Royal College of *London*, is, in the opinion of a candid judge, *very faulty in its contrivance*, who therefore, with due ſubmiſſion, offers an amendment thereof; but to this I be-

Aqua Raphani compoſita.
Compound Radiſh-Water.

Take of the roots of Horſe-radiſh, two pounds; thoſe of Cuckow-pint, half a pound; the freſh leaves of Scurvy-graſs, a pound; and thoſe of Water-creſſes half a pound; the Yellow of freſh Orange-peel, and Lemmon-peel, each three ounces; *Winter*'s bark, two ounces; Nutmeg, an ounce: Cut and bruiſe the Ingredients, add to them three gallons of *French* Brandy, let them macerate together for two days, and then draw off three gallons. *

Aqua Theriacalis.
Treacle-Water.

Take of the freſh and green husks of Walnuts †, a pound and half; the roots of Butterbur,

lieve he would have no objection to make, no amendment to offer; ſo elegant, skilful, and efficacious is the compoſition, and yet ſo ſimple.

* It is doubtleſs much better here to uſe the bruis'd leaves of the ſcurvy-graſs and creſſes, than their expreſs'd aqueous juice; as, with the addition of an extraordinary and detrimental trouble, is order'd by others; for after the expreſſion, a large proportion of the ſalt, or volatile pungent part remains in the preſſings, which to the making of the eſſential ſalt of any vegetable are always well waſh'd with water to get it out.

† The green walnut-husks are here very judiciouſly order'd in ſubſtance, inſtead of the juice thereof preſcrib'd by others; as containing more of the efficacious parts in proportion, capable of riſing by diſtillation: The Lem-

bur, a pound; those of Angelica and Masterwort, each half a pound; of Marigold-flowers, the leaves of Baulm, Rue and Scordium, each three ounces; *Venice* Treacle, a pound; *French* Brandy, three gallons: Digest all together for four days, and afterwards distil off three gallons of water; to which add two quarts of distill'd vinegar.*

GE-

Lemmon Juice too, adopted by some in this composition, is here dropp'd, the distill'd vinegar, put into the water after distillation, richly supplying its place; and much better answering the intentions of a sudorific, and an alexipharmic; which seem principally aim'd at in this excellent composition. But instead of distill'd Vinegar, some unadvisedly add a corresponding proportion of spirit of Vitriol, or other mineral acid to their Treacle-water; which considerably alters the nature of the medicine. Vinegar is an acid made by a double fermentation, a thing *sui generis*, and not to be match'd by the acid juices of vegetables, whether Oranges, Lemmons, Citrons, Crabs, Barberries, &c. nor by those of minerals, whether Vitriol, Sulphur, &c. from all which it differs almost as much as from any thing else: true, it is acid upon the tongue like them; but it liquifies the blood, is antipestilential, suddenly cures drunkenness, surfeits, the plague, and does a thousand things, both as a medicine and a menstruum, which they will not. For proof of this, see the History of Vinegar in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry.*

* We have here in small compass, and without any great apparatus, a sufficient stock of compound waters, which may easily be made to answer all the intentions that can at any time require their assistance. The *Aqua Absinthij composita* is a very good stomachic; the *Aqua alexiteria*, an innocent, but powerful alexipharmic; the *Aqua Bryonia composita*, an excellent hysteric; the *Aqua Epidemia*, an invigorating carminative; the *Aqua*

GENERAL RULES *for the Diſtillation of Compound Waters.*

I. *The plants, together with their parts, ſhould be moderately and newly dried; except in thoſe caſes where they are order'd freſh and green.*

II. *After they have been duly macerated or digeſted, ſuch a proportion of ſpring-water ſhould be added thereto, as may, at leaſt, prevent any empyreuma, or burnt flavour from the ſtill.*

III. *The quantity of the water drawn off need not always be preciſely the ſame with that of the ſpirit * poured on; ſo as never to*

mirabilis, an excellent cordial; the *Aqua Petroſelini*, an effectual diuretic; the *Aqua Paonia compoſita*, a very good cephalic; the *Aqua Raphani compoſita*, a fine antiſcorbutic; and the *Aqua Theriacalis*, an admirable and ſprightly ſudorific: ſo that it is hard to ſay what of this kind could be farther deſir'd, and at the ſame time well ſuited to the form and uſe of a compound water, to render the ſet more compleat; which again gives us to ſee the judgment wherewith this Diſpenſatory was compiled: Always to order but juſt what is ſufficient, in the moſt ſuitable and effectual manner, beſpeaks uncommon skill and ſagacity in the preſcriber. And this the reader cannot but be delighted to obſerve in the courſe of this Diſpenſatory; which to have here, once for all, remark'd, to give him the clue, will, we apprehend, be ſufficient.

* Dr. *Fuller*, with good reaſon, wou'd have all compound waters diſtill'd from highly rectified ſpirit of wine, and pure water; by which means not only the compoſition will

to exceed it: for distillation may be continued to advantage, as long as the water comes over milky. *

IV. *The liquor that runs off first in distillation, is sometimes kept separate, under the title of* Spirit; *and the succeeding part artificially fined down, or freed from its milkiness: but the best way is to mix the several runnings together, without clarification; so as that the waters may contain the full virtues of the respective plants, tho' they appear less clear, or pleasing to the eye, for it.* †

will be untainted with the nauseous and fetid phlegm, constantly remaining in Brandies and the common Spirits sold by Distillers; but also a certain rule will be had for making the same waters, at all times and seasons, of the same degree of strength; and that too at a cheaper rate, than by trusting to what the Distillers call proof Goods: since one gallon of well rectified spirit of wine will give three of a compound water, as the Doctor judges, sufficiently strong.

* That is, as long as the essential oil continues to ascend in any quantity; for this mixing its small particles along with the phlegm or water, is what gives the milky cast.

† The reasons of these several rules are admirably deduced by the dilgent *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemistry*; to which we, therefore, refer the Reader, who desires to see how just and rational they are, and from what depth of pharmaceutical knowledge deriv'd. See PRACTICE, *p.* 16, 18, 57, 69, *& alibi passim.*

SECTION IV.

SPIRITS by DISTILLATION.

Spiritus Cochleariæ.
Spirit of Scurvy-graſs.

TAke of freſh ſcurvy-graſs bruis'd, and *French* Brandy, each ten pounds; let them macerate together for twelve hours; and then draw off one half of the liquor, with a gentle fire *. Upon continuing the operation, there will likewiſe come over the water of Scurvy-graſs.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus.
Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of the flowers of Lavender, one pound; thoſe of Lilly of the valley, freſh gather'd, thoſe of *Arabian* Stœchas, and thoſe of Roſemary, each two ounces; the leaves of Betony,

* This is vulgarly call'd plain or white ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs, to diſtinguiſh it from a compound, red ſort, commonly ſold by the name of golden, or purging ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs; which is made by diſſolving an ounce of Roſin of Jalap, Scammony or Gamboge in the former. See *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, *p.* 339. *Edit.* 5.

Marjoram, Baulm and Sage, each an ounce and half; the leſſer Cardamoms, Cloves, Cinnamon, the yellow part of freſh Citron-peel, Cubebs, Bay-berries, Mace, and Nutmeg, each ſix drams: bruiſe them all together, and pour thereon two gallons of *French* Brandy; digeſt for two days; then *in Balneo Mariæ* draw off one gallon and half of ſpirit, wherein ſuſpend the following ingredients, contained in a piece of fine linen, *viz.* red Saunders, in powder, half an ounce; Cochineal, and Saffron, of each two drams; and if the ſpirit be deſired perfumed, one ſcruple of Ambergreaſe, and ten grains of Musk *.

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus.
Saline Aromatic Spirit.

Take thee roots of Angelica and Galangal; the top-leaves of Marjoram, and the flowers of Roſemary, of each half an ounce; the yellow part of Orange-peel, Citron-peel, and Cinnamon, of each ſix drams; Cloves, a dram; Mace and Nutmeg, of each two drams: cut and bruiſe the Ingredients; pour upon them three pints of *French* Brandy; digeſt them to-

* The Borrage, Bugloſs, and Cowſlips, which enter the ſpirit of Lavender in the *London* Diſpenſatory, are here drop'd, as of no ſignificance to a high cephalic medicine; and otherwiſe affording ſcarce any of their medicinal parts by diſtillation: indeed the compoſition, as it ſtands here, appears every way excellent, and worthy of the great character it bears.

gether for four days; and then add, being first ſeparately ground, two ounces of ſalt of Tartar, and four ounces of Sal-ammoniac; laſtly, draw off the Spirit, according to the rules of art *.

* This is an excellent receipt for *ſal volatile oleoſum*, as 'tis vulgarly call'd; the operation is to be perform'd as uſual in the like caſes, in a ſand-heat, and continued till the phlegmy part of the ſpirit begins to riſe and diſſolve the ſalt that before had faſten'd itſelf to the neck of the retort and receiver. See *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, *p.* 306.

SEC-

SECTION VI.

WATERS by *Infuſion*, *and* VINEGARS.

Aqua Aluminoſa.
Alum-Water.

TAKE of Frog-ſpawn Water and Roſe-Water, each a pint; Corroſive Mercury Sublimate, two drams; Roch-alum, one dram: the alum and ſublimate being ground in a mortar, let them boil, together with the waters, in a glaſs veſſel, till one half is evaporated; then the remainder being ſuffer'd to ſettle ſufficiently, pour off the clear liquor from the fæces*.

* The operator ſhould be cautions to avoid the ſteams in the evaporation; becauſe they are poiſonous. The liquor, according to Dr. *Fuller*, ought to ſtand five days at reſt, for the fæces to ſubſide, before the clear is filtred off for uſe. *Fallopius* is the original author of this water; who contrived it for cuticular eruptions, puſtules and ſmall ulcers. But he ſeldom, for this purpoſe, made uſe of it alone, as being too corroſive; but diluted it ſometimes with twice, ſometimes with thrice, and ſometimes with four times its own quantity of Roſe-water.

Aqua

Aqua Antiarthritica.
Gout-Water.

Take of Quick-lime, ſix ounces; of white or yellow Arſenic, two ounces; and of hot Spring-water, a gallon: ſet them over a ſoft fire, for four and twenty hours, and after the liquor is ſettled, pour off the clear *.

Aqua Calcis.
Lime-Water.

Take a pound of Quick-lime, and a gallon of hot Spring-water; ſtir them well together; afterwards ſuffer the lime to ſubſide, and pour off the clear †.

* In this operation alſo the riſing vapor ſhould be avoided, as noxious. The water ſeems deſign'd to bathe the gouty parts; and by that means either to open the pores, ſo as to let the peccant matter tranſude; or elſe, by the ſpecific property of the ſalts contain'd in the ingredients, to diſſolve, mortify, or change its texture, ſo as to render it harmleſs.

† This is an excellent Water, for internal as well as external uſes; 'tis not only approved of for inflammations, burns, cutaneous eruptions, the eryſipelas, old ulcers, gangrenes, &c. but 'tis alſo famous for its virtues in catarrhs, the phthiſic, dropſy, diabetes, and particularly the ſcurvy in northern climates: but how it comes to be eminently ſerviceable in *England*, *Holland*, &c. againſt ſcurvy, and as remarkably detrimental in the ſame diſtemper in *Italy*, the ſouthern parts of *France*, &c. is what perplex'd ſome eminent members of the royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*; but is handſomely accounted for by the judicious *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 192. PRACT.

Aqua

Aqua Ophthalmica.
Eye-Water.

Take of unprepared Bole-armeniac, two ounces; unprepared Tutty, an ounce; and of white Vitriol, half an ounce: reduce them to powder, and pour thereon two quarts of hot Spring-water; boil them a little together, ſtir the mixture frequently; and, after due time allow'd for it to ſettle, pour off the clear *.

Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata.
Eye-Water with Camphire.

This is made as the former; only adding to the powders two drams of rubbed Camphire; and boiling the mixture ſomewhat longer †.

Aqua Phagedænica.
Phagedenic-Water.

Take a point of Lime-water, and half a dram of Corroſive Mercury-ſublimate, and make a ſolution thereof ||.

* This ſimple eye-water hath all the virtues of other more elaborate compoſitions; and ſeems derived from ſolid experience, which confirms it excellent; rather than a pompous theory.

† This has nearly the ſame virtues as the *Aqua Camphorata*; ſo much commended by Dr. *Quincy*, is his *Compleat Diſpenſatory*, p. 375.

|| The title of this water ſufficiently denotes its virtues and uſe; as being a good lotion for old eating ulcers, if occaſionally diluted with water, or mix'd with ſpirit of wine, &c.

Aqua

Aqua-Sapphirina.
Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take a pint of Lime-water, and two drams of Sal-Ammoniac; make a ſolution thereof, and put it into a copper veſſel till it ſhall thence have acquir'd a blue colour *.

Aqua Styptica.
Styptic-Water.

Take of blue Vitriol and Roch-Alum, each half a pound; Spring-water, two quarts; boil them together till the ſalts are diſſolved, and afterwards filtre the liquor; to each pint whereof add a dram of Oil of Vitriol †.

VINEGARS.

Acetum deſtillatum.
Diſtill'd Vinegar.

Take any quantity of the beſt Vinegar, put it into a glazed earthen pan, and by the gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ* exhale about one fourth thereof ‖; then diſtill the remainder

* This water is chiefly uſed for taking away ſpecks or curing ulcers in the eyes; two or three drops being ſuffer'd to fall thereon at a time.

† This is much the ſame with Dr. *Sydenham*'s ſtyptic water; the phlegm of Vitriol being here dropt, and its place more commodiouſly ſupplied by ſpring-water.

‖ That is, to carry off the phlegm; which will riſe better with ſo gentle a heat, in a flat earthen pan, than by being diſtill'd *per retortam.*

by

by the alembic; the fire being gradually increaſed in the operation *.

Acetum Roſaceum.
Vinegar of Roſes.

Take of red roſes clipp'd from their white heels, one pound; the beſt vinegar, one gallon; let them ſtand to infuſe in the ſun, put up in a well-cloſed veſſel, for forty days; then ſtrain off the liquor, and again infuſe therein the ſame quantity of roſes, as before †.

In like manner are prepared the Vinegars of *Rue*, *Elder*, &c.

Acetum Scilliticum.
Vinegar of Squills.

Take of the roots of Squills, cut ſmall, and moderately dry'd, one pound; beſt Vinegar, three quarts; let them ſtand to infuſe in the ſun, as was order'd of Vinegar of Roſes, and afterwards preſs and ſtrain off the liquor ||.

* As the heavier acid is to be raiſed.

† The Vinegar of Roſes, as Dr. *Quincy* obſerves, is ſeldom uſed but in embrocations, for the head or temples, in ſome kinds of the head-ach; where it frequently does great ſervice: tho' it might likewiſe be uſefully added to Juleps, Draughts, or the like, in malignant fevers; where cordial acids are required.

|| This medicated Vinegar is not ſo much in uſe among us as it ſeems to deſerve; we ſeldom order it but in *Oxymel ſcilliticum*; tho' when uſed alone it powerfully breaks away viſcid phlegm, and expectorates or vomits with great ſucceſs, in phthiſical, and aſthmatical caſes; and poſſibly the better for not being clogg'd with honey.

Ace-

Acetum Theriacale.
Treacle Vinegar.

Take of the *Treacle* of *Andromachus*, or that of the College of *Edinburg*, one pound; beſt Vinegar, two quarts; digeſt them together, with a gentle heat, for three days, and afterwards ſtrain off the liquor *.

* This promiſes very fair for being an admirable medicated Vinegar; and in many caſes preferable to Treacle-water; as particularly where a ſudden ſweat is required, a venomous bite, or any infection received, *&c.* on which account ſomething like it richly deſerves a place in all publick diſpenſatories; and conſequently in the ſhops: in its ſtead, the *Tinctura Theriacalis* of the *London* Diſpenſatory may be uſed in ſome caſes.

The compilers have in this article of Vinegars, avoided as well the wrong-judged *copia* of the *German*, as the penury of ſome other Diſpenſatories: the beſt and moſt efficacious are here retain'd; and which, by a ſuitable contrivance in the extemporaneous preſcriber, may well anſwer the ends to be rationally expected from ſo noble a menſtruum and medicine as vinegar; for the virtues and uſes whereof, we muſt refer to the judicious *Boerhaave*, who in the *New Method of Chemiſtry*, gives us its full chemical Hiſtory. PRACT. p. 142--152.

SEC-

SECTION VI.

TINCTURES, ELIXIRS, AND MEDICATED WINES.

Tinctura Antimonij.
Tincture of Antimony.

TAKE of Antimony and Nitre, each two ounces; reduce them to powder; and throw it, by degrees, into four ounces of ſalt of Tartar, contain'd in a crucible, and made to flow by a violent fire; let them continue in fuſion for half an hour; then pour the mixture into an iron mortar, made hot and dry to receive it *: pulverize the maſs, ſuffer it to cool, throw it into a matraſs, and laſtly pour thereon a quart of rectified ſpirit of Wine: digeſt them together for three days,

* Obſerve, that not a drop of water remain in the mortar; otherwiſe it might fly in pieces, and do conſiderable damage.

with

with the gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Antiphthiſica.
Tincture againſt the Phthiſic.

Take of *Saccharum Saturni*, and Vitriol of Iron, each an ounce; *French* Brandy, a pint; and without heat, draw a Tincture †.

Tinctura Cantharidum.
Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint and half; digeſt them with a very gentle heat for two days; and pour the ſtrained tincture upon an ounce of Balſam *Capyvi*, half an ounce of Roſin of Guaiacum, a dram of the diſtill'd oil of Juniper, half a dram of Cochineal, and two drams of ſalt of Tartar: digeſt them together *in Balneo Mariæ*, for four or five days; then ſtrain

* This Tincture is little more than a tincture of ſalt of Tartar, impregnated with the ſulphur of antimony; the metalline part whereof will not be taken up by ſpirit of wine. It is accounted ſudorific and hyſteric; and thought to poſſeſs the virtues of the common *Tinctura metallorum*. But what is rationally to be expected from this medicine, we cannot know better than from the learned *Boerhaave*, in his chemical hiſtory of Antimony. See *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 303,--322. PRACT.

† For the character of this medicine, ſee *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, p. 271.

off

off the Tincture; whereto Camphire may be added occaſionally *.

Tinctura Caſtorei.
Tincture of Caſtor.

Take of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, an ounce and half; Salt of Tartar, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digeſt them together, in a gentle heat, for four days; and afterwards ſtrain off the tincture †.

Tinctura Croci.
Tincture of Saffron.

Take of *Engliſh* Saffron, an ounce; and *French* Brandy, a pint: digeſt them together for three days, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* This appears to be a very judicious preſcription; wherein the Cantharides are match'd ſo well, as to prove wonderfully ſerviceable in all thoſe caſes that require their aſſiſtance: but leſt they ſhould be apt to cauſe excoriations, or do other miſchief, the wary compilers have left their grand corrector, Camphire, to be added at diſcretion. It ſeems to be a better preparation than that troubleſome one ſo highly magnified by Dr. *Quincy*, and deſerves the ſame character; eſpecially for gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, when other remedies fail. See *Quincy*'s Diſpenſat. p. 324, 325.

† The addition of the ſalt of Tartar is here well ſuited to unlock the reſinous texture of the Caſtor; by which means the menſtruum will take up much more of the ingredient, than otherwiſe; and not leave ſo large a bottom, as when Spirit of Caſtor, if ever that be applied for this purpoſe, or Spirit of Wine, alone, is uſed to extract the tincture.

This Tincture is alſo prepar'd with *Canary* Wine*.

Tinctura ad Epilepticos.
Anti-epileptic Tincture.

Take of Piony-root, two ounces; the roots of Caſmunair, and of white Dittany, each ſix drams; that of wild Valerian and of Miſletoe of the oak, each one ounce; Peacock's dung, and Roſemary-flowers, of each half an ounce; the leaves of Senna, two ounces; the roots of black Hellebore and Turbith, of each half an ounce; white *French* Wine, a gallon: digeſt them together for four days; then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Hæmatitæ.
Tincture of Blood-ſtone.

Take of Blood-ſtone and Sal-Ammoniac, each two ounces; reduce them to powder;

* And likewiſe, according to the Royal College of *London*, with Treacle-water; tho' by this means, on account of the acid in the Treacle-water, the tincture is ſoon loſt again.

† This tincture is compoſed of the moſt efficacious and beſt approved ingredients cull'd out of the tribe of anti-epileptics, judiciouſly combined with ſuch purgatives or deobſtruents as are ſuitable to ſo ſtubborn a diſeaſe as the falling-ſickneſs. The deſign of the medicine, however, is not to purge ſtrongly, but only to keep the body ſoluble, whilſt the cephalics work their effect: for which end it may be taken pretty liberally; or in the quantity of two or three ſpoonfuls, twice or thrice a day; to act as a ſpecific.

mix

mix them together, and gradually throw the whole into a crucible, ſo as that the vapours may riſe by a gentle heat; but when theſe ceaſe to appear, increaſe the fire till the maſs becomes red-hot; which being at length ſuffered to cool, reduce it to powder: Then take two ounces of this powder and a pint of white *French* Wine, and digeſt them *in Balneo Mariæ*, for two days; after which ſeparate the Tincture from the ſediment *.

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore, four ounces; Salt of Tartar, two drams; Cochineal, half a dram; bruiſe them, and pour thereon a quart of *Spaniſh* white Wine; digeſt them together, in a very ſoft heat, for four days; and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Jalappæ.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take four ounces of Jalap-root, reduced to a groſs-powder; pour upon it a pint of rectified

* From the nature of the ingredients, and the manner of the preparation, this tincture, muſt be conſiderably ſtyptic, or aſtringent. Blood-ſtone contains a copious iron; ſal-ammoniac is excellently adapted to unlock the bodies of metals; and Wine is no improper diſſolvent of iron: ſo that the menſtruum may here be well impregnated with the particles of the ſtone, and conſequently thus prove ſerviceable in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa's, &c.

† For the character of this medicine, ſee Dr. *Quincy*'s compleat Diſpenſatory, p. 413.

Spirit of Wine; let them digeſt for eight days, in a gentle heat; then ſtrain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura Laccæ.

Tincture of Gum-Lac.

Take Gum-Lac, Myrrh and Salt of Tartar, of each half an ounce; reduce them to powder ſeparately, then mix them together, and expoſe the mixture to a moiſt air, that it may run; after which, dry it by a gentle fire, and pour thereto a pint of Spirit of Scurvy-graſs: digeſt all *in Balneo Mariæ* for ſix days; and then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Martis Tartariſata.

Tincture of Iron with Tartar.

Take the filings of Iron, and white Tartar, of each two ounces; mix them together; lightly ſprinkle them with ſpring-water; and expoſe them for ſome days to a moiſt air; then add thereto a gallon of ſpring water, and

* For a proper menſtruum to fetch out the full virtues of Jalap, both ſaline and reſinous; See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 159. PRACT.

† The way of making this tincture is preſcrib'd like a maſter of pharmacy; for unleſs the Gums were firſt mix'd with ſalt of Tartar, and expos'd to a moiſt air, and then dried, they would hardly yield any tincture at all to the menſtruum. But for fuller inſtructions relating to this point, the reader may conſult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, where he will receive ample ſatisfaction. See *p.* 157, 164. PRACT.

boil

boil the whole, in an iron pot, to the conſiſtence of honey; obſerving to keep the matter frequently ſtirring: now put the maſs into a matraſs, and pour thereto a quart of *French* white wine; then digeſt in a gentle heat, and laſtly filtre the Tincture *.

Tinctura Martis *Mynſichti*.
Mynſicht's *Tincture of Iron*.

Take of the filings of Iron, and of Sal-ammoniac in powder, each two ounces; mix them together, and by degrees, caſt the whole into an ignited crucible, that the vapours may aſcend; and when they riſe no longer, increaſe the fire, ſo as that the maſs may glow: then being at length ſuffer'd to cool, reduce it to powder; put it into a matraſs, and pour upon it a quart of *French* white Wine; then digeſt in a very gentle heat, and laſtly filtre the Tincture †.

* This is an ingenious contrivance for making a tartariz'd Tincture of Iron; and will no doubt prove much more effectual than the *Chalybs cum Tartaro præparatus* in all thoſe caſes where that is reputed proper; for which therefore it may well ſerve as a ſubſtitute.

† Of the ſeveral ways hitherto propos'd for making *Mynſicht*'s Tincture of Iron, this ſeems to be the beſt, on account of the larger proportion of ſal-ammoniac allow'd, the manner of the proceſs, and the nature of the menſtruum. See *Boerhave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 265, 266, 269, 270. PRACT.

Tinctura Martis acida.
Acid Tincture of Iron.

Take of the filings of Iron, an ounce; Spirit of Salt, four ounces; digeſt them together for two days, frequently ſhaking the vial: then exhale the matter to the conſiſtence of honey, and afterward pour thereon a pint of *French* white Wine; digeſt in a very gentle heat, and filtre the Tincture in a glaſs funnel *.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.
Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce and half; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce; grind them ſeparately, mix them together, and let them ſtand in a moiſt place for ſome days; then with a gentle heat evaporate the ſuperfluous humidity †; pour upon the remainder a pint of rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and digeſt them together *in Balneo Mariæ* for ſix days; then ſtrain off the Tincture.

* The manner of preparing this Tincture is excellent; and the menſtruum admirably well ſuited to extract the virtues of the metal. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 268, 270. PRACT.

† The evaporation of the ſuperfluous humidity, in this operation, is a great help to the diſſolution of the myrrh; though it be a circumſtance that none but a chemiſt would have directed. But for fuller and more particular directions, in relation to preparing this tincture in the moſt exquiſite manner, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 161. PROCESS 53.

Tinc-

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes.
Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take of Myrrh reduced to powder, two ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a quart; let them ſtand together *in Balneo Mariæ* for eight days; then add of the powder of *Succotrine* Aloes unprepar'd, an ounce; and digeſt again for two days; then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Opij, ſeu Laudanum liquidum.
Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; and *Spaniſh* white Wine, ten ounces: with a gentle heat, *in Balneo Mariæ*, extract a Tincture, and let it afterwards be filtred.

Laudanum liquidum *Sydenhami*.
Sydenham's *liquid Laudanum.*

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; Saffron, half an ounce; Cloves and Cinnamon, each half a dram; *Spaniſh* white Wine, ten ounces;

* It ſhews the knowledge of the compilers to order the digeſtion of the myrrh to be ſo long continued, before the addition of the aloes; which if put in together with the myrrh, as other diſpenſatories order it, would make only a tincture of aloes; or ſo clog and ſaturate the menſtruum, as not to ſuffer it to touch the hard glutinous body of the myrrh; which might therefore almoſt as well have been left out.

draw a Tincture, with a moderate heat *in Balneo Mariæ*, and filtre it *.

Elixir Pectorale.
Pectoral Elixir.

Take Balsam of *Tolu*, Gum Benjamin, Storax calamite, Myrrh and Saffron, of each two drams; Salt of Tartar, one dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest *in Balneo Mariæ* for six days; but first let the Myrrh be ground, and mix'd with the Salt of Tartar, then plac'd in a cellar to run, and previously dried †.

Elixir Proprietatis.
Elixir of Propriety.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce; let them be ground separately, then mix'd together, and set in a cellar till the salt dissolves; after this, with a gentle heat

* These liquid Laudanums want considerably of the strength of those order'd by the *London* College, who assign two ounces of opium to sixteen ounces of the menstruum; the one half of the *Tinctura Salis Tartari* in the *Laudanum liquidum Tartarizatum*, being exhaled away in the making: The reason of this difference seems to lie here, that the one design'd their Laudanums as tinctures for filtration; to make them certain and safe medicines; and the other theirs as Elixirs, to be strain'd or even exhaled for use.

† This appears to be an admirable medicine for the purpose express'd by its title; and is, tho' simple, compos'd with much art and judgment.

eva-

evaporate the ſuperfluous moiſture, and add of unprepar'd *Succotrine* Aloes in powder, and of Saffron, each an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, thirty ounces: digeſt *in Balneo Mariæ* for ſix days, then decant the Elixir *.

Elixir Proprietatis cum acido.

Elixir of Propriety prepared with acid.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce and half; and Sal-ammoniac, half an ounce; grind them ſeparately, then mix them, and pour thereon twenty eight ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine: digeſt *in Balneo Mariæ* for ſix days; and afterwards add of unprepar'd *Succotrine* Aloes in powder, an ounce; Saffron, half an ounce; digeſt again for two days, with a very mild heat; and laſtly, add two ounces of Oil of Sulphur *per campanam*: ſhake all well together, then let them reſt, that the Elixir being thus purg'd of its fæces, may be pour'd off clear †.

* The manner of preparation is here directed in conformity with the rules of art; whereas thoſe diſpenſatory-writers, who are ignorant of chemiſtry, and genuine pharmacy, order the myrrh, as well as the ingredients, without any previous preparation, to be thrown indiſcriminately into the menſtruum. But for the reaſons of this procedure, with the hiſtory of the preparation, and the manner of obtaining it in its utmoſt perfection, we muſt again refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, under the curious hiſtory of Elixirs, *p.* 166, 172. PRACT.

† The conduct of this proceſs is alſo admirable; and could never have been enter'd into by any but thorough chemiſts, who alone can give the reaſons thereof; for which we therefore refer to *Boerhaave, ubi ſupra.*

Tinc-

Tinctura Rhabarbari.
Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, ſlic'd and bruis'd, an ounce; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram; Cochineal, a ſcruple; Cinnamon-water prepar'd without ſpirit, a pint: digeſt them together in a warm place for two days; and then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Rhabarbari compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, an ounce; Galangal, Gentian, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each a dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram; Cochineal, a ſcruple: to theſe ingredients, ſliced and bruiſed as they require, pour a pint of *Spaniſh* white Wine: then digeſt for two days, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture †.

* This is a mighty mild, and innocent, yet cordial Tincture of Rhubarb; and may with the utmoſt ſafety be given to young children, without any danger of inflaming their tender *viſcera*, or raiſing a fever, by the burning ſpirit with which a tincture of rhubarb is commonly extracted: then the addition of the ſalt of Wormwood ſeems wonderfully to conſpire with the compoſition, and fit it for their uſe, who conſtantly abound with acidities.

† This compound Tincture of Rhubarb is alſo finely contriv'd, as a ſafe ſtomachic purgative; a little whereof, taken now and then, hath ſurprizing effects in nauſeas, diarrhœas, weakneſs, melancholy, and abundance of chronical diſeaſes.

Tinc-

Tinctura Roſarum.
Tincture of Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, clipp'd from their white heels, an ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, a dram; Spring-water in the ſtate of boiling, two quarts; and infuſe them together for four hours *: then ſtrain off the Tincture; and add thereto four ounces of white Sugar.

Tinctura Sacra.
Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Take of the Powder of *Hiera Picra*, an ounce; Cochineal, a ſcruple; *Spaniſh* white Wine, a pint; digeſt for two days, with a very gentle heat, then ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Elixir Salutis.
Elixir of Health.

Take of the leaves of Senna, four ounces; ſhavings of Guaiacum-wood, Liquorice-root, Elicampane-root, and the ſeeds of Aniſe, Caraway, and Coriander, each two ounces; ſton'd Raiſins of the ſun, half a pound; *French* Bran-

* They ought to be infus'd in a veſſel of earth; becauſe one of metal might be prey'd upon by the acid, and ſpoil the fine colour of the tincture.

† The addition of the Cochineal conſiderably improves the colour, which is otherwiſe too much upon the tawny; eſpecially as Rhubarb enters the compoſition of the powder. See *Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.*

dy,

dy, three quarts: digeſt for four days, and then ſtrain off the Elixir ‖.

Tinctura Salutifera.
Healthful Tincture.

Take the roots of Angelica, *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian, and Zedoary, Bay-berries, the leſſer Cardamoms, Cinnamon and long Pepper, of each a dram: to theſe ingredients, ready ſlic'd and bruis'd, add a quart of *French* Brandy; let them digeſt for three days, and afterwards ſtrain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Serpentaria compoſita.
Compound Tincture of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, two ounces; *Venice* Treacle, an ounce; Cochineal, a dram; and *Spaniſh* white Wine, a quart; let them ſtand to digeſt in a gentle heat, for four days, then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

‖ To heighten the colour of this Elixir, there are thoſe who add Cochineal, red Saunders, or Salt of Tartar; and to increaſe its purgative virtue, Rhubarb, Jalap, or Scammony; which in ſome caſes is very proper, eſpecially when it is deſign'd to act as a cathartic.

† This is a grateful cordial, where the taſte of Angelica is not diſpleaſing; and may be uſed, in the way of dram, by thoſe of a weak appetite, or bad digeſtion, as a kind of Uſquebaugh.

* The vinous menſtruum uſed in this tincture, with the addition of the cochineal, renders it much ſafer and more effectual than that prepared only of the root and rectified ſpirit, or tincture of ſalt of Tartar, in fevers, and other diſtempers, where a high ſudorific cordial is required.

Tinc-

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.
Stomachic Tincture.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian, and Zedoary, Orange-peel, and *Peruvian* Bark, of each two ounces; the tops of common Wormwood, and the leſſer Centory, Camomile-flowers, and the Seeds of *Carduus benedictus*, of each an ounce; crude filings of Iron, tied up in a piece of linen, ſix ounces: when theſe ingredients have, as they require, been ſliced and bruiſed, pour upon them two gallons of *French* white Wine, and digeſt for four days; then ſtrain off the Tincture *.

Elixir Stomachicum.
Stomachic Elixir.

Take of Gentian-root, and the freſh yellow rind of Oranges, each two ounces; Cochineal, half a dram: ſlice and bruiſe the ingredients, pour thereon a quart of *French* Brandy, let them digeſt for three days, then ſtrain off the Elixir †.

Tinctura

* It appears by this preſcription, that the compilers know the ſtomachic and invigorating, as well as the febrifuge virtue of the *Cortex Peruvianus*; tho' as it here ſtands combined with other ſuitable ingredients, it may be very advantageouſly employ'd for ſtubborn intermittents, in cold phlegmatic or cachectic conſtitutions.

† Some perhaps may think it unneceſſary, that the compilers of this Diſpenſatory ſhould order both a Stomachic

Tinctura Sulphuris.
Tincture of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur *, two ounces; *Spaniſh* white Wine, a pint: and draw a Tincture *in Balneo Mariæ* †.

Tinctura Tolutana.
Tincture of Tolu.

Take of Balſam of *Tolu*, an ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digeſt them *in Balneo Mariæ*, till the Balſam is diſſolved; then ſtrain off the Tincture ||.

machic Tincture, and a Stomachic Elixir; but the former, as the title, as well as the ingredients, ſhows, it was deſign'd to promote digeſtion, ſtrengthen the ſtomach in cachectic habits, and help a weak appetite; whilſt the Elixir, on the footing of *Stoughton*'s, is calculated for a grateful, and wholeſome bitter, to be uſed occaſionally, in order to provoke an appetite, or keep the body in a healthy ſtate.

* See *Hepar Sulphuris.*

† This is a very good preparation of Sulphur; and preferable to the Balſams uſually made thereof; as being much more grateful and commodious to take. In the preparation, after the liver of Sulphur is reduced to powder, in a warm mortar, it ſhou'd immediately be put to the Spirit of Wine; to prevent its attracting the moiſture of the air.

|| This Tincture of *Tolu* is a very pretty pectoral; and may be uſed as ſuch in lozenges; or by dropping it upon ſugar or otherwiſe; but in the preſent Diſpenſatory 'tis employ'd, artificially enough, to make the *Syrupus Balſamicus.*

Elixir

Elixir Vitrioli.
Elixir of Vitriol.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, and Gentian, of each half an ounce; Camomile-flowers, and the leaves of Mint, of each three drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Citron-peel, Cubebs, Nutmeg and Ginger, of each a dram and half: slice and bruise the ingredients, and pour thereon a quart of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them digest for two days; and add, by degrees, half a pound of Spirit of Vitriol: digest for two days longer, and then filtre the Elixir in a glass funnel *.

Vinum Emeticum.
Vomiting Wine.

Take of *Crocus metallorum*, in powder, an ounce; *Spanish* white Wine, a pint; shake them together at first, then let them rest, that the Wine being thus clarified, may, with caution, be poured fine from the fæces †.

Vinum

* The ingredients here are well chose, and proper for the intention; the addition of the Gentian, and Camomile-flowers, renders the medicine much more stomachic: and all their virtues are well order'd to be first taken out by the spirit of wine, before the spirit of vitriol, which wou'd otherwise scorch and burn them up, is added: a circumstance little regarded by others; tho' certainly of great importance.

† This medicine is commonly known by the name of *Vinum Benedictum*; and frequently used Glysterwise,

Vinum Millepedatum.
Wine of Millepedes.

Take of live Millepedes, three hundred; bruiſe them a little, and pour thereon a pint of white *Rheniſh* Wine; let them infuſe for a night; and afterwards preſs out the Wine *.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus.
Spirit of Wine, with Camphire.

Take of Camphire, an ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint; mix them ſo as to make a ſolution.

wiſe, tho' ſeldom as an emetic, becauſe of its violence. Freſh wine may be put upon the fæces, and after ſtanding ſome time, be poured off richly impregnated with the virtues of the crocus; but it is a great miſtake to ſuppoſe the ſediment will have this faculty for ever; becauſe it is certainly found, by the balance, to loſe ſomething, tho' little, every time.

* This is a commodious way of obtaining the virtues of the millepedes; and thus they may be exhibited to great advantage.

GENERAL RULES *for the Extracting of* TINCTURES.

I. *Let the Vegetables be ſuch as were lately and moderately dried*; unleſs they are order'd freſh gather'd: They ought likewiſe to be ſliced and bruiſed before the menſtruum is put to them.*

II. *When digeſtion is performed* in Balneo, *the whole work depends upon well regulating the heat; which ought all along to be very gentle; unleſs where the ingredients are of a hard texture; in which caſe, the fire may at length be ſo far increaſed as to make them boil a little.*

III. *Very capacious circulating veſſels ſhould be uſed for this purpoſe; and ought to be heated before their junctures are cloſed†.*

IV. *The veſſel ſhould be frequently ſhook during the time the digeſtion is in hand.*

V. *Thoſe Tinctures which will not clarify themſelves, by letting fall their fæces to*

* 'Tis very obſervable, that all vegetables loſe their ſpecific virtues by long keeping; ſo that a poiſonous plant ſhall with age become innocent; and a wholeſome or highly medicinal herb of no manner of efficacy: ſo much does the air, or its ingredients, operate thereon.

† This is deſigned to rarify the internal air, for fear of breaking the veſſels; as it might do, in caſe it were left in full force to expand with the heat.

the bottom of the glaſs, but remain thick and muddy, ought to paſs the filtre *.

* 'Tis judged very improper to filtre any Tinctures of reſinous or gummy vegetable ſubſtances; ſuch as Jalap, Scammony, Benjamin, Myrrh, &c. becauſe their parts will inevitably ſtick in the pores of the paper; ſo that all ſuch tinctures ſhould only paſs a thin ſtrainer at moſt; or after due time allowed for them to ſubſide, be decanted from their fæces. Some, in the number of Tinctures to be thus treated, will alſo doubtleſs include the liquid Laudanums; which above are expreſly ordered for filtration; and that upon very good grounds: for as they wou'd otherwiſe be continually depoſiting their ſediment, or opium, eſpecially if over-charged therewith, it were very imprudent to risk the ſhaking of the containing glaſs, when the Laudanum comes to be poured out for uſe; and impoſſible to ſay what proportion of opium was contain'd in a preciſe quantity of the Tincture: whence much more than the deſtin'd doſe of opium might dangerouſly come to be exhibited: but ſuch unlucky accidents are by filtration effectually prevented.

SEC-

SECTION VII.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum album.
White Decoction.

TAKE of calcined Hart's-horn, an ounce; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together 'till only a quart remains behind; to which, without ſtraining, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar; and mix them together.

Decoctum album compoſitum.
Compound White Decoction.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, ſix drams; Crabs-eyes, three drams; Roots of the greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each two drams; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together, ſo that there may remain a quart of liquor, when ſtrain'd thick; to which add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without Spirit; and half an ounce of Diacodium; and mix them all together *.

* This is a well-contriv'd Decoction, to be uſed as common drink, or inſtead of the foregoing, in caſe of a violent diarrhœa, or hæmorrhage.

Decoctum Amarum.
Bitter Decoction.

Take of Gentian-root, a ſcruple; tops of the leſſer Centory, Camomile-flowers, and the ſeeds of *Carduus benedictus*, each a dram; Spring-water, ſix ounces; boil them together a little, then ſtrain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Amarum cum Senna.
Bitter Decoction with Senna.

In the former bitter Decoction, infuſe for a night, one dram of the leaves of Senna; and ſtrain off the liquor. It is likewiſe prepared with a double, triple, *&c.* quantity of Senna.

Decoctum Commune pro Clyſtere.
Common Decoction for Glyſters.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, of the herb Mercury and Camomile-flowers, each half an ounce; Fennel-ſeed, and Linſeed, of each two drams; Spring-water, a pint and half: boil them together, till a third part of the liquor is exhaled, then ſtrain off the remainder.

Decoctum Diaſcordij.
Decoction of Diaſcordium.

Take of Diaſcordium, an ounce; *Japan* Earth, half an ounce; Spring-water, a pint and

and half: boil them ſo as to leave a pint of liquor, when ſtrain'd thick; to which add of Cinnamon-water, made with Spirit, and Diacodium, each an ounce; and mix them together *.

Decoctum ad Ictericos.
Decoction for the Jaundice.

Take the roots, together with the leaves, of the greater Celandine; the roots of Turmeric, and Madder, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three pints: boil them together till there remains a quart of the ſtrain'd liquor; to which, when cold, add the juice of two hundred Millepedes; and two ounces of the Syrup of the five opening roots; and mix them together †.

Decoctum ad Nephriticos.
Nephritic Decoction.

Take of red Cicers, two ounces; Barley, an ounce; the roots of Marſhmallows, Fennel, Liquoriſe, and Reſt-harrow, each half an ounce; ſix fat Figs; ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun, and wild Carot-ſeed, of each ſix drams;

* This is doubtleſs an excellent aſtringent medicine, and well contrived in the form of a decoction; which admirably fits it for the end propoſed, whether by way of draught or glyſter.

† A decoction ſo well adapted cannot but be of great ſervice in the cure of the Jaundice, when uſed freely by the patient as ordinary drink.

Spring-water, three quarts; boil them together, ſo as to make two quarts of liquor when ſtrain'd *.

Decoctum Nitroſum.
Decoction of Salt-Petre.

Take of well purified Nitre, half an ounce; white Sugar, two ounces; Cochineal, a ſcruple; Spring-water, five half pints: boil them together to a quart; then pour out the Decoction, after it is clarify'd by ſtanding †.

Decoctum Pectorale.
Pectoral Decoction.

Take of the root of *Florentine* Orrice, half an ounce; ſix fat Figs, four ſtoned Dates; ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three pints: boil till it comes to a quart; and towards the end of the operation, add of Liquoriſe-root, the leaves of Ground-Ivey, and Scabious, Maiden-hair, and the Flowers of Colts-foot, each half an ounce; laſtly, ſtrain off the Decoction.

* In caſe of the Stone or Gravel, this doubtleſs is an excellent emollient and diuretic liquor, to be drank freely, if it finds a paſſage by urine.

† The deſign of this *Decoctum Nitroſum* ſeems to be for a liquor to be drank in fevers, and other inflammatory caſes; for which it is very well calculated.

De-

Decoctum Serpentariæ compoſitum.
Compound Decoction of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, ſix drams; Spring-water, a quart; boil to the conſumption of one half: then, towards the end of the operation, add of *Venice*-Treacle, half an ounce; Cochineal, a ſcruple; ſtrain it off thick, and mix therewith an ounce and half of Diacodium.

This is only made in defect of the Tincture.*

Infuſum Sennæ.
Infuſion of Senna.

Take of the leaves of the great Water-Figwort, and of Senna, each an ounce and half; Salt of Tartar, and bruiſed Ginger, of each a dram; Spring-water, in the ſtate of boiling, a pint; infuſe them together for a night, then ſtrain off the liquor.

GENERAL RULES *for making* DECOCTIONS.

I. *The firſt rule, above laid down for the extracting of Tinctures, holds equally for the preparation of Decoctions.*

* See *Tinctura Serpentariæ compoſita.*

II. *The Woods, Roots, Seeds, with all the dry ingredients of a hard texture, ought to be first put in; as the others (among which we reckon Liquorise) should be added towards the end of the operation.*

III. *All Decoctions should be clarified by the strainer, and by standing to subside; unless when they are expresly required to be thick: and in this case too they ought to pass a coarse strainer.*

SEC-

SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de Althæa.
Syrup of Marſhmallows.

TAke of the root of Marſhmallows, two ounces; thoſe of Aſparagus, Liquoriſe, and Graſs, of each half an ounce; the herb Maiden-hair, an ounce; the leaves of Marſhmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, Pimpinel-Saxifrage, broad-leav'd Plantain, and ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun, of each half an ounce; red Cicers, an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one third of the liquor is evaporated; then ſtrain the remainder, and add thereto four pounds of the whiteſt Sugar, and make a Syrup thereof, according to the rules of art, by boiling it *in Balneo Mariæ* *.

Syru-

* This Syrup ought to be made of a high conſiſtence in hot weather; otherwiſe it preſently runs into fermentation, and is ſpoiled in the capacity of a Syrup. The four

Syrupus Artemiſiæ.
Syrup of Mugwort.

Take of the roots of Madder, two ounces; thoſe of round Birthwort, and Turmeric, of each an ounce; Spring-water, a gallon: boil them together till a fourth part be waſted; and add, towards the end of the operation, leaves of Mugwort, an ounce; thoſe of Calamint, Dittany of *Crete*, Feverfew with the flowers, Origanum, common Penny-royal, Rue, and Savin, of each half an ounce; the Seeds of Daucus of *Crete*, (or of wild Carot,) and thoſe of Lovage, of each three drams: to the ſtrain'd liquor put ſix pounds of white Sugar, and make it into a Syrup, according to the rules of art, by boiling it over a ſoft fire *.

four greater and four leſſer cold ſeeds are here drop'd by the compilers; I ſuppoſe as being judg'd foreign to the purpoſe.

* Dr. *Quincy*, in his Diſpenſatory, *p.* 395. tells us, that with all the emendations of the *London* College, made in this Syrup, "it is hardly like to recover the re-"putation of being good for any thing, unleſs among "the women, with whom it has long implicitely been a "favourite:" But here we have an emendation to the purpoſe; as far as the nature of the thing will admit. The more fix'd roots of madder, birthwort, and turmeric will make a ſtrong and ſuitable decoction, without loſs of their medicinal parts; and the more aromatic ingredients being added at the end, will in great meaſure preſerve their reſpective virtues, in the Syrup.

Syru-

Syrupus è Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-peel.

Take of the external Rind of freſh Oranges, ſix ounces; Spring-water three pints: infuſe them in a cloſe veſſel, with a gentle heat *in Balneo Mariæ*, for the ſpace of ſix hours; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add to it twice its own weight of white Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling *.

Syrupus è Succo Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-juice.

Take of the clarified Juice of Oranges, a pint; white Sugar, two pounds; and make a Syrup thereof, without boiling, according to the rules of art †.

Syrupus Balſamicus.

Balſamic Syrup.

Take of Syrup of Sugar, two pounds; which being freſh made, and yet warm, but remov'd from the fire, gradually mix therewith half an ounce of the Tincture of *Tolu*; and keep

* Orange-peel abounding with a fine volatile oil, which evaporates by boiling; the ſyrup is prudently order'd to be made without ſo great a degree of heat.

† See the rules at the end of this Section.

them

them ſtirring till they are intimately united *.

Syrupus Capilli Veneris.

Syrup of Maiden-hair.

Take of the herb Maiden-hair, half a pound; ſhav'd Liquoriſe, two ounces; boiling Spring-water, three quarts: let them ſtand together for a night, then boil them a little, and ſtrain out the liquor by expreſſion; whereto add its own weight of white Sugar; and boil it to the conſiſtence of a Syrup ||.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum.

Syrup of Clove-july-flowers.

Take of freſh gather'd Clove-july-flowers, clipt clear from their white heels, a pound; boiling Spring-water, a quart: let them ſtand together one night; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add three to twice its own weight of white

* This appears to be a much better way of making the *Syrupus Balſamicus* than by boiling the Balſam in water; which can never poſſibly keep it diſſolv'd, and only retains ſome of the finer flowers, or light particles thereof; whereas the virtue of the Syrup ſeems, in good meaſure, to depend upon its actually containing the body of the Balſam, whence it has its name.

|| Dr. *Quincy*'s character of this ſyrup appears to be very juſt; which thoſe who pleaſe may ſee in his *Compleat Diſpenſatory*, *p.* 396.

Sugar;

Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling, according to the rules of art †.

Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rheo.

Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, ſliced and bruiſed, ſix ounces; boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them infuſe, in a gentle heat, for two days; and, after a very little boiling, ſtrain off the liquor; to which add, of the clarified Juice of Succory, two quarts; and of white Sugar, ſix pounds; then boil them up to a Syrup; in which, whilſt it is yet warm, mix a ſcruple of the diſtill'd Oil of Cinnamon, firſt receiv'd upon a little Sugar *.

Syrupus Hederæ terreſtris.

Syrup of Ground-Ivey.

Take of the Juice of Ground-Ivey, and of white Sugar, each two pounds; and boil them together into a Syrup.

† Boiling, without great care, will deſtroy the fine colour of this ſyrup; for which reaſon it is much better to make it as here directed.

* What a difference is there between the *Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro* of the *London* College and this? That is as confus'd and ſtuff'd with inſignificant ingredients, as this is ſimple, elegant and effectual; yet as Dr. *Quincy* obſerves "it has the luck to be ſtill "much in uſe." *Diſpenſat. p.* 396.

Syru-

Syrupus Kermesinus.
Syrup of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of Kermes Berries, a pound; white Sugar, two pounds; and make them into a Syrup, without fire ||.

That is the best esteem'd which comes to us, ready prepared, from the Southern part of France; *especially if no fire be used in the making.*

Syrupus è Succo Limonum.
Syrup of Lemmon-Juice.

This is made of the Juice of Lemmons, after the same manner as the Syrup of Orange-Juice.

Syrupus Myrtinus.
Syrup of Myrtle.

Take of Myrtle-berries, two ounces; Tormentil-root, red Roses, red Saunders, Pomegranate-bark, Balustines, and the seeds of Sumach, each an ounce: cut and bruise the ingredients, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till only one half remains behind; to which, when strain'd, add four pounds of

|| The clarified Juice of Kermes is by Dr. *Quincy* preferr'd to the *Confectio Alkermes*; as being more grateful, and a finer cordial: but the best way of preserving it in perfection, is thus to make it into a syrup; so as to continue its fine colour and natural virtues.

white

white Sugar, and boil them together into a Syrup *.

Syrupus Papaveris albi, ſeu de Meconio, vulgò Diacodium.

Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium.

Take of the heads of the white Poppy, in a middle degree of maturity, and moderately dried, fourteen ounces; boiling Spring-water, a gallon: let them infuſe for a night; then boil to the conſumption of one half of the liquor; ſtrongly preſs out the remainder, and add thereto three pounds of white Sugar; and boil them up to a Syrup †.

* This ſyrup is conſiderably alter'd for the better, from that originally aſcribed to *Nicolaus*, under the ſame name, and adopted by the *London* College: 'tis more ſimple, and better contriv'd as a general aſtringent, by leaving out the acid juices of quinces, and pomegranates, the white ſaunders, the medlars, and the barberries; and adding in their ſtead Tormentil-root, and Pomegranate-bark.

† Dr. *Quincy* obſerves of this ſyrup, that clarification conſiderably deprives it of its virtue, as an opiate; and that, tho' made with the utmoſt care, 'tis on one account or other very apt to vary in point of ſtrength; the phyſicians of *Edinburg*, therefore, judiciouſly order it, in the following rules for the making of ſyrups, not to be clarified at all; and endeavour to aſcertain its ſtrength by expreſly requiring the decoction to be evaporated one half, before the ſugar is added; which circumſtances, tho' very material, are not ſo particularly regarded by others.

Syrupus

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.

Syrup of red Poppies.

Take of the freſh flowers of the red Poppy, a pound; boiling Spring-water, a quart; let them ſtand together one night; then ſtrain off the liquor, and making it hot, infuſe therein a like quantity of freſh flowers; ſtrain the liquor again, add to it a pound and half of white Sugar, and then boil it up to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Pectoralis.

Pectoral Syrup.

Take of the roots of Marſhmallows, and of *Florentine* Orrice, each an ounce and half; that of Liquoriſe, two ounces; and that of Elicampane, an ounce; of the herb Maiden-hair, the leaves of Hedge-muſtard, Ground-ivey, Hyſſop, Horehound, and the flowers of Colt's-foot, of each half an ounce; twelve fat Figs;

* There ſeems here to be a little inadvertence, in ordering a double infuſion of ſo large a proportion of the red poppy flowers, to be continued ſo long a time; for, being of a ſlimy, mucilaginous nature, they are apt, by this means, to make the ſtrain'd liquor ropy, and diſpoſe it to form clods in the ſyrup: it ſeems, therefore, better to make only a ſingle infuſion, and that too without ſtanding long; for it will thus be richly enough impregnated with the flowers, and not extract much of their mucilage. The remark is made by Dr. *Quincy*, on the *London* College Diſpenſatory; and is obvious enough to thoſe who have ever infuſed the flowers.

eight ſton'd Dates; and two ounces of ſton'd Raiſins of the Sun: let the ingredients be cut and bruis'd, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till there remains only three quarts of the liquor, when ſtrained; to which add of white Sugar, and the beſt Honey, each three pounds, and thus boil it to a Syrup †.

Syrupus è Floribus Perſicæ.

Syrup of Peach-Bloſſoms.

This is made with the infuſion of freſh Peach-Bloſſoms, in the ſame manner as Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus è Peto, ſive Nicotiana.

Syrup of Tobacco.

Take two drams of the leaves of *Virginia* Tobacco; half an ounce of ſhav'd Liquoriſe; and ſix ounces of boiling Spring-water: let them infuſe warm for a night; then ſtrain off the liquor; put to it an equal weight of Honey, and boil it into a Syrup *.

Syrupus

† This appears to be a well-contriv'd compoſition for the intention expreſs'd by its title; and deſerving a place in the ſhops of thoſe countries where coughs and colds ſeem to be epidemical.

* *Virginia* Tobacco was never that I remember legitimately advanced to the honour of a compound before. Its virtues, when uſed internally, have hitherto ſeem'd beſt known among the vulgar; who take it commonly enough, by way of infuſion, for an emetic; as the politer

Syrupus Pæoniæ.
Syrup of Piony.

This is made with a double infusion of fresh Piony Flowers, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus Pulegij.
Syrup of Peny-royal.

Take of the leaves of common Peny-royal, six ounces; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them infuse warm, in a close-vessel, for one night; then strain off the liquor, clarify it, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup without boiling *.

Syrupus Quinque Radicum.
Syrup of the five opening Roots.

Take of the five opening Roots, each two ounces; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them

people do by way of errhine; and the multitude by way of fumigation or masticatory. This is certain, that it has considerable medicinal properties; witness the stupefaction, nausea, dizziness, vomiting, &c. it occasions to those who are unaccustom'd to take it: but as here prescribed, it seems principally intended as an expectorant; which intention is seconded by the Liquorise and Honey wherewith it is combined.

* The virtues of the plant will by this means be preserved, at least as effectually as in the distill'd water thereof; on which account it is an useful Syrup.

toge-

together till a third part of the liquor be evaporated; then preſs out the remainder, and with four pounds of white Sugar boil it up to a Syrup †.

Syrupus Roſarum Pallidarum.
Syrup of Damask Roſes.

This is made with a triple infuſion of freſh Damask Roſes, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies *.

Syrupus de Roſis ſiccis.
Syrup of dried Roſes.

Take of red Roſes, a pound; and of boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them ſteep together for a night; then, after a little boiling, ſtrain off the liquor; add thereto three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Sacchari.
Syrup of Sugar.

Take of white Sugar, and Spring-water,

† Why the compilers ſhould here drop the Vinegar, which is originally ordered in this Syrup, and not only makes it grateful, but increaſes its virtues as an aperient, I do not well conceive; unleſs they judge it may more advantageouſly be added, at diſcretion; when the caſe requires it, or the Syrup comes to be uſed.

* A triple infuſion of the roſes is here very proper; becauſe their purgative virtue is but ſmall; and no particular quality in the ſubject forbids it, as in the red poppy-flowers.

each a like quantity; and boil them up to the conſiſtence of a Syrup *.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, ſeu Rhamno Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the clarified Juice of ripe Buckthorn-berries, three quarts; brown Sugar, four pounds; and, with a gentle fire, boil them to a Syrup; and whilſt it is yet warm, mix therewith a dram of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, received upon a little Sugar ||.

Syrupus de Stœchade.

Syrup of Stœchas.

Take of the flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, four ounces; thoſe of Roſemary, an ounce; of the herbs Calamint, Organy, and Thyme, each an ounce and half; the tops of Betony and Sage, of each half an ounce; the Seeds of

* This is a kind of general, or univerſal ſyrup, and very proper to be always kept ready in the ſhops; for with a little management, it may expeditiouſly be made to anſwer abundance of others; as by the addition of chemical oils, *&c.* a remarkable inſtance of which nature we have in making the *Syrupus Balſamicus*. Beſides, 'tis no inconſiderable uſe thereof readily to dulcify juleps, or the like, inſtead of Sugar; as being merely neutral, and having no particular taſte but that of ſweetneſs.

|| To add the corrector here in the form of a chemical oil, ſaves the trouble of ſteeping the ſpices, order'd for that purpoſe in the *London* Diſpenſatory, and anſwers the end more certainly.

ſweet

ſweet Fennel, Piony, and Rue, of each three drams: bruiſe them gently, and pour thereon three quarts of boiling Spring-water: let them infuſe warm, for a night, in a cloſe veſſel; then ſtrain off the liquor; let it clarify by ſtanding, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup without boiling *.

Syrupus è Symphyto.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Take the freſh roots of the greater Comfrey, and the freſh leaves of Plantain, of each half a pound; bruiſe them together, and ſtrongly preſs out their Juice: upon the preſſings pour a quart of Spring-water, and boil it to the conſumption of one half; then ſtrain off the liquor, and mix it with the expreſs'd Juice; add thereto an equal weight of white Sugar, and boil them to the conſiſtence of a Syrup †.

Syrupus Tuſſilaginis.

Syrup of Colts-foot.

This is made of the *Juice* of *Colts-foot*, in the ſame manner as Syrup of *Ground Ivey*.

* This Syrup is but little known in our ſhops; tho' formally order'd in the *London* Diſpenſatory.

† The *Syrupus de Symphyto* of the *London* College is much more complex than this; and thence ſcarce ever judg'd worth the making.

Syrupus Violarum.
Syrup of Violets.

Take of the freſh-pick'd Flowers of *March* Violets, a pound; and five half pints of boiling Spring-water; let them infuſe, for a night, in a cloſe earthen veſſel, glazed on the inſide; then ſtrain off the liquor, and diſſolve therein twice its own weight of white Sugar, ſo as to make a Syrup without boiling *.

GENERAL RULES *for the making of* SYRUPS.

I. *The Sugar employed for Syrups made without coction, ſhould firſt be boil'd with water to a candy conſiſtence* †; *obſerving to clarify it with the white of eggs, and by deſpumation. But the whiteſt and purer Sugar, and Sugar-candy, do not require this labour. The Sugar, thus prepared, ought*

* The *London* Diſpenſatory has two Syrups of Violets; *Syrupus Violarum*, and *Syrupus è Succo Violarum*: but that here order'd may well ſerve for both; as indeed the Syrup made by infuſion appears to be every way the beſt.

† This is giving a ſtandard for the ſtrength or real quantity of the Sugars employ'd; for when boil'd to a candy-conſiſtence, they contain but juſt ſo much water as will keep them from burning; which is a determin'd proportion: whereas different kinds of Sugars hold more or leſs aqueous matter, according to their manner of preparation, refining, accidents of the weather, &c.

after-

afterwards to be powder'd, that it may diſſolve the eaſier.

II. *Tho' a double weight of Sugar, in proportion to the liquor, may be required in making ſuch Syrups; yet a leſs proportion will generally ſuffice. Firſt, therefore, diſſolve only an equal quantity of Sugar; then, by degrees, add a little more in powder, till it remain undiſſolved at the bottom; to be afterwards incorporated by the gentle heat of a Water-Bath *.*

III. *Acid Syrups, or thoſe made with the Juices of Fruits, ſhould not be put into copper veſſels, unleſs ſuch as are tinn'd †.*

IV. *What was before ſaid of* Decoctions *in general, is alſo to be underſtood of* Decoctions *for Syrups. The vegetables uſed either for* Decoctions *or* Infuſions, *are to be moderately dried; unleſs where they are expreſſly requir'd freſh-gather'd.*

V. *Syrups made by coction are to be clarified with the white of eggs, except Diacodium;*

* This rule will not appear unneceſſary to thoſe who reflect how nice an affair it is to hit the preciſe conſiſtence of a Syrup to fit it for keeping, without candying, or growing too thin, and in hot weather, without falling into fermentation.

† Yet it is very remarkable, that acid Syrups may, without the leaſt damage, be made in naked copper-veſſels; provided you do not ſuffer them to cool, or remain for any time over the fire without boiling; in either of which caſes the acid will preſently diſſolve part of the metal.

which, therefore, requires the pureſt Sugar.

VI. *The ſolutive and purging Syrups, ought rather to be made of brown Sugar* *.

* Tho' this, as being foul and droſſy, will generally come out the deareſt; ſo that ſome chuſe rather to make the infuſion or decoction the ſtronger, and uſe Sugar that is already refined to their hands.

SEC-

SECTION IX.

HONEYS, GELLIES, JUICES, *and their* Fæces.

HONEYS.

Mel Mercuriale.

Honey of Mercury.

TAke of the Juice of Mercury, three pints; Honey, two pounds; and boil them together, clearing away the ſcum as it riſes, to the conſiſtence of a Honey *.

Mel Roſarum.

Honey of Roſes.

Take of dried red Roſes, half a pound; boiling Spring-water, five half-pints: let them infuſe for a night; then ſtrain off the liquor, and

* This medicine is uſed, pretty much, as an emollient in Glyſters.

run

run it hot upon the ſame quantity of Roſes: infuſe again; and to the ſtrain'd liquor now add a pound and half of Honey, and boil it to the proper conſiſtence †.

Oxymel Pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel.

Take of the roots of Ellicampane, and *Florentine* Orrice, each half an ounce: ſlice, bruiſe, and boil them in a quart of Spring-water, till it comes to a pint and half: to the ſtrain'd liquor add of unprepar'd Gum-Ammoniac an ounce, diſſolved in four ounces of Vinegar; add alſo four ounces of Honey; then boil them together, ſcum the matter, and ſtrain it ‖.

Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of Honey, three pounds; and of Vinegar of Squills, a quart: boil them together to a Syrup; obſerving to ſcum it in the operation.

† Honey of Roſes is found a ſerviceable detergent; and frequently preſcribed in Gargles, againſt inflammations and ulcers of the mouth, &c.

‖ This promiſes to be a very effectual medicine, and ſeems one of the beſt that was ever preſcribed in this form: 'tis ſomewhat nauſeous indeed; but it will doubtleſs cauſe a large expectoration, and cannot but be ſerviceable in aſthmatic and phthiſical caſes.

Oxymel Simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of Honey, two pounds; Vinegar, a pint; and boil them together ſo as to make an Oxymel *.

GELLIES.

Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take of the clarified Juice of Barberries, a pint; white Sugar, half a pound; and boil them, with a ſoft heat, to a due conſiſtence.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi.

Gelly of Hart's-horn.

Take of the ſhavings of Hart's-horn, half a pound; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them, over a gentle fire, in a glaz'd earthen veſſel, till one half is waſted; then ſtrain off the liquor, and add thereto ſix ounces of white Sugar-candy, in powder; four ounces of *Spaniſh* white Wine, and an ounce of Orange, or Lem-

* This article of *Honeys* is conſiderably retrench'd from what we find it in other Diſpenſatories, and with good reaſon; the form being borrow'd from the ancient Phyſicians, who were not, as we are, furniſh'd with much better, to anſwer the ſame intentions.

mon

mon Juice; after which, with a ſoft fire, boil all together to a thin Gelly *.

Gelatina ſeu Miva Cydoniorum.

Gelly of Quinces, or Quince-marmalade.

Take of the clarified Juice of Quinces, three pints; white Sugar, a pound; and boil them up to a Gelly, according to art.

Gelatina Ribeſiorum.

Gelly of Currants.

This is made of the Juice of Currants, in the ſame manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

JUICES.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ.

Juice of Liquoriſe.

Take any quantity of Liquoriſe-root; bruiſe it, and pour thereon as much boiling Spring-water as will float three inches above it: digeſt for three days; and after a little boiling, preſs out the liquor, and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to a proper conſiſtence †

* This will be very grateful to the palate; but to make it alſo tranſparent and pleaſing to the eye, the decoction ought to be well clarified with the white of eggs.

† The juice of Liquoriſe in common uſe, is the foreign, and generally adulterated: that prepared here from nothing but the root, is, beyond compariſon, a better medicine; but comes out conſiderably dearer.

Succus

Succus Prunorum ſylveſtrium, ſeu Acacia Germanica.

The Juice of Sloes, or the German *Acacia.*

Take any quantity of the Juice of unripe Sloes, and exhale it to a due conſiſtence, over a ſoft fire *.

Succi Antiſcorbutici.

Juices againſt the Scurvy.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs, a quart; that of Brook-lime, and that of Water-creſſes, of each a pint; the Juice of *Sevile* Oranges, a pint and half; and of white Sugar, ten ounces: mix them together, and clarify them, according to the rules of art †.

Fæcula Cucumeris Aſinini, Elaterium dictum.

The Fæces of the wild Cucumber-Juice, otherwiſe called Elaterium.

Take any quantity of unripe wild Cucumbers; preſs out their Juice, and let it ſtand till

* Great care muſt be taken by continual agitation, or well regulating the fire, to prevent its burning; which it will be very apt to do, before it acquires that conſiſtence, which will make it prove ſomewhat brittle, as it ought to be, in the cold.

† Clarification of theſe juices is certainly requiſite to preſerve them; but it can hardly be done without conſiderably

till it ſhall have depoſited its groſſer part; then pour off the liquor that floats above; filtre what remains behind; and dry the thick matter that is left in the filtre, by the heat of the Sun.

Fæcula Bryoniæ.
——— Ireos vulgaris, &c.
The Fæces of Bryony.
——— *Common Orrice*, &c.

Are procured in the ſame manner, from the roots of their reſpective plants.

ſiderably impairing their medicinal virtues. The beſt way is gently to boil them, till the head, containing all their feculencies, riſes to the top, in form of a cruſty matter; and then paſs them thro a ſtrainer.

SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, *and* SUGARS.

Radix Angelicæ condita.
Preſerv'd Angelica-Root.

TAKE any quantity of freſh Angelica-Root, cut it to pieces, take out the pith, and ſteep it, for four days, in proper parcels of Spring-water; which are to be once or twice renewed. After this, let them boil a little; then pour off the Water; and add as much Syrup of Sugar as will riſe two inches above them. In a day or two, boil them again gently, if there be occaſion, to exhale the ſuperfluous moiſture; ſo as that the Syrup may remain of its due conſiſtence.

And after the ſame, or a ſimilar manner, the following Simples may be preſerved; *viz.* The Roots of *Eryngo*, *Ellicampane*, *Satyrion*, *Scorzonera*, and the *greater Conſound*; as alſo the Peels of *Oranges*, *Citrons*, and *Lemmons*.

Nutmegs

Nutmegs and Ginger are brought to us ready preſerved from *India*.

All kinds of Fruit, Flowers and Seeds are likewiſe preſerved, either by means of a Syrup, or cruſting them over with Sugar: but the Confectioner's art can hardly be admitted a part of Pharmacy.

Iron alſo is a ſubject of this operation.

Mars Saccharatus.
Candied Iron.

Take any quantity of clean filings of Iron, unprepared; throw them into a braſs kettle, hung over a very ſoft fire; and, by degrees, pour to them twice their own weight of Sugar, boil'd to the conſiſtence of candy: keep the kettle in conſtant motion, ſo as that the filings may be cruſted over with the Sugar; care being had to prevent their running into lumps *.

Conſervæ,

Fol. *Abſinthij Romani.*
Cochleariæ hortenſis.
Lujulæ.
Plantaginis.
Rutæ.

* The candying of Iron, in this manner, commodiouſly fits it for being occaſionally reduced to powder, by rubbing it well in a dry mortar; whereby it may be better prepared than by other more laborious methods; which generally deſtroy, inſtead of increaſing its virtues.

Germ.

Germ. *Quercûs.*
Flor. *Anthos.*
Betonicæ.
Conſolidæ major.
Lavendulæ.
Paralyſeos.
Roſarum rubrarum.
Salviæ.
Cort. *exter. Aurantior.*
Fruct. *Cynosbati.*

Conſerves,

Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.
Garden Scurvy-Graſs.
Wood-Sorrel.
Plantain.
Rue.

——Oak Buds.

Of the Flowers of Roſemary.
Betony.
Comfrey.
Lavender.
Cowſlips.
Red Roſes.
Sage.

Of the yellow part of Orange-peel.
Of Hipps.

Conſerves may be made of any of theſe ſubjects, according to the rules of art; they being firſt clear'd of their ſtalks, fibres or the like, and bruiſed to a pulp; then adding, by degrees, during the operation, thrice their own quantity of white Sugar. But for the

more juicy ſimples, twice their quantity of Sugar will ſuffice: and the pulp of Hipps requires a ſomewhat leſs proportion.

SUGARS.

Saccharum Hordeatum, ſeu Penidiatum. *Barley-Sugar.*

This is made of white Sugar boiled, with Barley-water, till it acquires ſuch a ductile conſiſtence, as that it may be drawn out, and faſhion'd, with the hands, into twiſted ſticks, like ropes *.

Saccharum Roſatum rubrum. *Red Sugar of Roſes.*

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of the Juice of red Roſes, four ounces; boil them together, over a ſoft fire, till the Juice is almoſt totally exhaled; then throw in an ounce of the fine powder of dried red Roſes; and after this pour the whole upon a marble, and form it into lozenges, according to art †.

* The hands of the operator ſhou'd be oil'd, or rather ſprinkled with powder'd Starch, before he begins to faſhion it.

† To make the colour more beautiful 'tis uſual to add a few drops of Spirit of Vitriol, or the like mineral acid; and to prevent its ſticking to the marble 'tis not amiſs to rub a little oil of ſweet Almonds thereon.

Tabel-

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi.

Lozenges of the Powder of Gum Tragacanth.

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of Roſe water, four ounces; make a ſolution over a gentle fire; then add of the compound Powder of Gum *Tragacanth* *, three ounces: after which, throw the whole upon a marble, and faſhion it into Lozenges.

* By the compound *Powder* of Gum *Tragacanth*, *Pulv. Diatragacanthi*, is here meant what we commonly call the Species thereof; but the *Edinburg* College having entirely drop'd that word, and given the name of powders to thoſe Species they retain; it wou'd ſeem incongruous to their deſign to call this compound powder by the name of Species. But perhaps ſome will queſtion whether the bare powder of Gum *Tragacanth*, or the compound powder were here intended; becauſe the former is called by the learned authors *Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus*, while the Lozenges are term'd only *Tabellæ Diatragacanthi*; and in the body of the Receipt, when the powder comes to be particularly ſpecified, they write it barely *Pulveris Diatragacanthi*. But 1ſt, the title, *Tabellæ Diatragacanthi*, ſeems to imply the compound powder; otherwiſe it wou'd ſurely have been wrote *Tabellæ Gummi Tragacanthi*. 2dly, The *Pulveris Diatragacanthi*, in the body of the preſcription, certainly implies it; but then, you will ſay, how comes that title not to be wrote at full length *Pulveris Diatragacanthi frigidi*? To this I can only anſwer, that as the addition of the *cold-ſeeds* give the denomination *frigidus* to the powder; the College might by this abbreviation have deſign'd they ſhou'd not be now put in; ſince they are only order'd to be added at the time of uſing. Laſtly, three ounces of the plain powder of Gum *Tragacanth* ſeems to me an over-proportion to a pound of Sugar, and four ounces of Roſe-water. Theſe reaſons, I hope, will juſtify my interpretation; but if herein I miſtake the ſenſe of the College, I ask their pardon.

SECTION XI.

POWDERS.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de Gutteta dictus.
Powder againſt the Falling-ſickneſs.

TAKE of the Roots of *Caſſumunair*, of white Dittany and of Piony, Miſletoe of the oak [or hazel] and of Piony-ſeeds, each half an ounce; of the human Skull, and Elk's-hoof, each three drams; of *Ruſſia* Caſtor, and red Coral, each two drams; and of wild Valerian-root, an ounce; mix them together, and make a powder; adding thereto thirty drops of the diſtill'd oil of Rue *.

* This appears to be a much more effectual, as it is a much more ſimple medicine than that adopted by the *London* College, under the ſame title: what the burnt Hart's-horn, the Jacinth, the two kinds of Bezoar, and the leaf gold, order'd in that, contribute to the intention, I cannot ſay; any more than the red coral in both; which, by the way, is the only exceptionable ingredient here; unleſs any thing be objected to thoſe hard animal ſubſtances, the human Skull and the Elk's-hoof.

Pulvis

Pulvis Ari compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Wake-Robin.

Take of freſh dried Arum-roots, two ounces; the Roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Pimpinel-ſaxifrage, of each an ounce; Crab's Eyes, half an ounce; Cinnamon, three drams, and Salt of Wormwood, two drams: mix them together, and make a Powder thereof, according to art *.

Pulvis Cephalicus.
Cephalic Powder.

Take the Leaves of Aſarabacca, and the roots of Lillies of the Valley, of each two drams; the tops of Betony, Marjoram and Roſemary, of each a dram and half: mix them together, and make a Powder †.

* The contrivance of this Powder cannot be much commended; ſome of the ingredients are very apt to loſe of their virtue in this form, eſpecially if kept for any time; particularly the principal one, the Arum root; for which reaſon it ſhou'd, as directed by the *London* College, always be added freſh, to the other materials; or the whole be kept cloſe ſtopped, in no large quantity, as is expreſly order'd by the following Rules; otherwiſe the Salt of Wormwood, being very attractive of moiſture, will, upon opening the containing veſſel, be diſpoſed to run, by the admiſſion of the air, and wet the powder.

† Perhaps it had not been amiſs to have entitled this Powder *Pulvis Sternutatorius*, or ſneezing Powder, to expreſs its manner of uſe, as well as virtues; whereas the title now leaves the former ambiguous, tho' the ſcope and tendency of the ingredients will ſoon inform the judicious reader of its intention.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.

Take of red Coral, and Crab's-Eyes, each half an ounce; burnt Hart's-horn, and white Amber, of each three drams; of Pearls and oriental Bezoar, each two drams; and of the black tips of Crab's Claws, an equal weight with all the foregoing: mix them together for a Powder *.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, red Coral, Pearls, Crab's-Eyes, and white Amber, each

* The world, not excluding Phyſicians, are mightily guided by names and notions; againſt all the teſtimonies and convictions of ſenſe and reaſon: and every unprejudiced obſerver finds this more flagrant among collective bodies of men, than ſingle Perſons; and for an obvious reaſon: οι πλειστοι κακοι. What elſe cou'd give ſo high a reputation, to ſuch an indifferent compoſition as the *Gaſcoign's* Powder, which ſtill has and will have its admirers; plead what you can in bar of its antidotal or alexipharmic virtues? And indeed thoſe who reſolve to do no miſchief in medicine, may well enough depend on it; but let no phyſician of reputed ſenſe and judgment lay any ſtreſs thereon, other than as a mild terreſtrious alkali, till he can ſhew it poſſeſs'd of greater virtues than chalk, or the common teſtaceous powders. Some allowance however muſt be made for an eſtabliſhed cuſtom and rivetted opinions; which may juſtify the learned compilers for allowing a place to ſo ſlender a medicine in an officinal Diſpenſatory, which, beyond all controverſy, ſtands firſt in the rank.

The needleſs trouble of making the powder into balls, either with gelly of viper's skins, or a ſolution of Gum Arabic, is here properly avoided.

two

two drams; of Saffron, half a dram; Cochineal, a dram; of *Virginia* Snake-root, a dram and half; of Crabs-Claws, three drams; and of Contrayerva-root, half an ounce: Make them into a Powder*

Pulvis Cornachini.
Cornachine's Powder.

Take of Diaphoretic Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Scammony, each a like quantity; and make thereof a Powder†.

Pulvis Diambræ dictus.
Powder called Diambra.

Take of the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Galangal; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace,

* This is actually such a medicine, as the generality fondly imagine the former to be; and in all cases of importance, where a good alexipharmic is required, may be advantageously used instead of the famous *Pulvis è chelis Cancrorum compositus*. The addition of the Saffron, Cochineal, and Snake-root, wonderfully improves the composition; and scarce leaves room for farther amendment. The learned compilers judge their amendments admirably: there was danger in attempting to alter a medicine so well establish'd as *Gascoign*'s Powder; but the public will quietly enough bear a reform in the *Lapis Contrayervæ*; which is here, to save needless labour, changed for a powder; and, in the manner wherein all powders are hereafter order'd to be kept, may be thus commodiously preserved ready for use.

† The *London* Dispensatory has two powders, *viz.* *Pulv. Cornachini*, and *Pulv. Comitis Warvicensis*, made of the same ingredients, tho in different proportions; but that here given, may very well answer the ends of both.

Indian Leaf [or Bay-Leaves] Nutmeg, the greater and the leſſer Cardamoms, and Spikenard, each a dram; of Aloes-wood, yellow Saunders, and long Pepper, each two drams; of Ginger, a dram and half: mix them together for a Powder *.

Pulvis Diaſennæ.

Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of the Leaves of Senna, and Cream of Tartar, each two ounces; Galangal, the Seed of Biſhop's-weed, Cloves, and Cinnamon, of each two drams; Scammony, half an ounce: make them into a powder †.

Pulvis Diateſſaron.

Powder of four Ingredients.

Take of the Roots of round Birthwort, and Gentian, of Bay-berries, and Myrrh, each two ounces; make them into a Powder ‖:

* By leaving out the perfumes, originally order'd in this Powder, 'tis render'd more generally uſeful, and leſs offenſive; ſo that as it here ſtands, it ſeems, in the whole, to be a generous invigorating medicine.

† The *London* Diſpenſatory is crowded with no leſs than three compound Powders of Senna; the *compoſitus major*, the *compoſitus minor*, and the *Diaſennæ*; the intentions of all which are effectually anſwer'd by the preſent, tho it differs not from the third of the *London* College.

‖ The *Pulvis Diateſſaron* is ſuppoſed no bad ſubſtitute for the ſpecies of the Theriaca; and accordingly there are thoſe who make uſe of it in that way, rather than mix it up into Horſe-balls.

whereof

whereof, by the addition of two ounces of Ivory-ſhavings, is made

Pulvis Diapente.

Powder of five Ingredients.

Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus.

The compound, cooling Powder of Gum Tragacanth.

Take of Gum Tragacanth, an ounce; Gum Arabic, five drams; Starch, and Liquoriſe, of each two drams: make them into a Powder; to which, at the time of uſing it, add two drams of white Poppy-ſeed, and a dram of each of the four greater cold Seeds, freed from their husks: mix them and make thereof a Powder *.

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, four ounces; Galangal, Rhubarb, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary,

* For the character and uſes of this Powder, ſee Dr. *Quincy's Compleat Diſpenſatory*, pag. 475, 476. The Sugar is dropt in the compoſition, as increaſing the bulk thereof to little purpoſe. And it wou'd be more commodious ſtill, if ſome other refrigerants, fit for keeping in this form, ſuppoſe nitre, *Sal Prunel.* or the like, were order'd inſtead of the cold Seeds; which, on account of their oil, are ſo very apt to turn rancid, that they cannot

Zedoary, of each three drams: mix them and make a Powder *

When the *Hiera Picra* is made for the ſake of the Tincture, only the Aloes need be pulveriz'd; and the other ingredients well bruiſed †.

Pulvis Millepedum compoſitus.
Compound Powder of Millepedes.

Take of Millepedes, Crabs-Eyes, and Oyſter-ſhells, each an ounce; Liquoriſe-root, and the root of Reſtharrow, the Seeds of the greater Burdock, wild Carot, and Gromwell, of each ſix drams; of Cream of Tartar, and the Salt of Broom, each three drams: mix them, and make a Powder ||.

cannot make a part of the powder till it juſt comes to be uſed; which muſt occaſion no ſmall trouble and inconvenience: whence, I preſume, they are frequently left out by the compounder.

* Here we have an elegant, and effectual *Hiera Picra*, from a few well-ſelected ingredients. The *London* College have lately altered this medicine, much for the better; but here it appears in ſtill greater ſimplicity: and the addition of the Rhubarb, and *Snake-root*, cannot but conſiderably increaſe its virtues.

† See *Tinctura Sacra*.

|| This powder ſeems intended as a deobſtruent, a diuretic and abſorbent; but tho the deſign be good, the contrivance ſeems capable of emendation: the Liquoriſe-root has little pretence to a place here; and if any ſtreſs be laid upon the Salt of Broom, as a diuretic, this ſavours too much of antiquity; for the modern chemiſts will never allow it, when rightly prepared, to differ from the fix'd ſalt of any other vegetable.

Pulvis

Pulvis ad Partum.
Powder to promote Delivery.

Take of Borax, half an ounce; Caſtor, and Saffron, of each a dram and half: mix them and make a Powder; to which add of the diſtill'd oil of Cinnamon, eight drops; and of the diſtill'd oil of Amber, ſix drops: and mix all together *.

Pulvis Stypticus.
Styptic Powder.

Take of Roch-Alum, half an ounce; and of Dragon's-Blood, two drams: mix them into a Powder †.

Pulvis Vermifugus.
Worm-Powder.

Take of the leaves of the female Southern-wood, of the Flowers of Tanſey, and of Worm-ſeed and Coralline, each half an ounce: mix and make them into a Powder; whereto add

* The addition of the eſſential oils greatly improves the virtues of the medicine; which are otherwiſe very conſiderable, and capable of anſwering the intention expreſs'd by the title.

† Tho this appears a very ſimple, yet is it a very effectual ſtyptic, and aſtringent; accordingly 'tis hereafter juſtly order'd as an ingredient in the *Electuarium Antidyſentericum*.

of

of the distill'd Oils of Rue, and Savin, each twenty drops: and mix all together *.

GENERAL RULES *for the Making of* POWDERS.

I. *Particular care must be had, that nothing rotten, decay'd or impure be mix'd along with Powders; beside which, the stalks, and all the corrupted parts of plants are to be first pick'd out, and thrown away.*

II. *When dry* Spices *are powder'd, they shou'd be sprinkled with a few drops of some proper water.*

III. *The moister* Aromatics *shou'd be dried with a very soft heat, before they are reduced to powder.*

IV. Gums, *and the other things that grind with difficulty, are to be mix'd with the dryer Ingredients; so as to pass the sieve together.*

V. *Powders shou'd be made only in small quantities; and ought to be kept in well-stop'd glasses* †.

* This is an effectual medicine in all cases of worms where purging is not required, or after it has been fruitlessly tried.

† These rules are so very plain and just, as to carry their reasons along with them: and indeed all the rules laid down in this Dispensatory, are fetch'd from the nature of things, and shew a good acquaintance with pharmacy, and the properties of simples.

SEC-

SECTION XII.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS, ANTIDOTES* *and* LOHOCHS.

Confectio Alkermes.
Confection of Alkermes.

TAKE of the Syrup of Kermes, three pounds; and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to the conſiſtence of honey: then add to it the following ingredients, reduced to very fine powder; *viz.* of Cinnamon, and Aloes-wood, each ſix drams; Cochineal, three drams; Saffron, a dram and half: and mix them together †.

* By Antidotes is here meant capital Electuaries, ſuch as the Theriaca, Mithridate, and Diaſcordium.

† The Cochineal and Saffron are here very properly added, to enrich the medicine, and increaſe its cordial virtues; wherein it much exceeds that of the *London* Diſpenſatory, tho' now reduced to a great degree of ſimplicity, and elegance.

Electua-

Electuarium Antidyſentericum.
Electuary againſt the Dyſentery.

Take of the Confection of *Japan* *, ſix ounces; of the Styptic Powder †, three drams; of Blood-ſtone, two drams; of red Coral, a dram; of Opium, half a dram: and with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of Myrtle, mix them up into an Electuary ||.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri.
Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take of Bay-berries, and the leaves of Rue, each an ounce; the roots of *Calamus aromaticus* and Zedoary, the Seeds of Cummin and Lovage, of each half an ounce; the leaves of Organy, and common Peny-royal; long Pepper, black Pepper and Caſtor, of each two drams; Myrrh, Opopanax, and Sagapenum, of each three drams; Syrup of Mugwort, a pound; and a ſufficient quantity of

* See *Confectio Japonica.*

† See *Pulvis Stypticus.*

|| This medicine appears truly admirable; and is perhaps one of the greateſt ſpecifics hitherto known for a Diarrhœa. It ſeems calculated on the footing of that famous aſtringent Electuary of Dr. *Cockburn*; and might, I ſuſpect, with a ſmall addition of a certain eſſential oil, and by leaving the powders coarſe, be made to paſs for it.

Canary

Canary Wine to diſſolve the Gums: Mix them all into an Electuary, according to the Rules of Art *.

Electuarium Cardiacum.
The Cordial Electuary.

Take of the Conſerve of Roſemary, and of red Roſes, each an ounce and half; Orange-peel, and Citron-peel, both preſerved, of each an ounce; Nutmeg, and preſerved Ginger, of each ſix drams; Confection of Alkermes, half an ounce; the diſtill'd Oil of Cinnamon, twenty drops; and Syrup of Cloves enough to make the whole into an Electuary, according to the rules of art †.

Electuarium Caryocoſtinum.
Electuary of Cloves, and Coſtus.

Take of aromatic Cloves, and Coſtus, [or Zedoary] of Cummin-Seed, and Ginger, each two drams; Hermodactiles, and Scammony, of each half an ounce; clarified Honey, ſix

* The *Electuarium è Baccis Lauri*, is no inconſiderable medicine; and here the addition of the myrrh, and the changing honey for Syrup of Mugwort, make an alteration in it for the better.

† This medicine certainly makes good its title; and in a Diſpenſatory, or to a phyſician, unprovided of the celebrated *Confectio Raleighana*, may to good purpoſe ſupply its place; for tho' this be a thouſand times more ſimple than that; yet, upon compariſon, it will appear a much more elegant, and, perhaps, effectual remedy.

ounces:

ounces: mix them together into an Electuary *.

Electuarium Catholicon.
The universal Electuary.

Take of the root of Polypody of the oak, two ounces; and of Spring-water, two quarts: boil them together till one half is exhaled; adding, towards the end, the leaves of Mercury, the greater Water-Betony, and Liquorise-root, of each an ounce; sweet Fennel-seed, half an ounce: press out the liquor, and put thereto two pounds of brown Sugar; then boiling it to the consistence of a Syrup, throw in of the Pulps of *Cassia fistularis*, and of Tamarinds, each four ounces: mix these well together; then add the following ingredients; *viz.* two ounces of the leaves of Senna, an ounce of Rhubarb, both in powder, and a dram of the distill'd Oil of Aniseed, receiv'd upon a little Sugar: stir all well together, and make thereof an Electuary, according to the rules of art †.

* The *London* College order this Electuary to be made up with Honey of Roses, instead of common honey; but why a purging Electuary, as this, shou'd require such an alteration, I cannot tell.

† The process for this medicine is here very well conducted; and some alterations made in it for the better; particularly the addition of the Oil of Aniseeds; but among us 'tis little prescribed or made; tho' it seems design'd by the learned compilers to be used instead of our *Electuarium Lenitivum*. See below *Electuarium Lenitivum pro Clystere*.

Dia-

Diascordium.

Take the leaves of Scordium, red Roses, Cinnamon, Bole-*Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each an ounce; the roots of Bistort, Gentian, and Tormentil; the leaves of *Cretan* Dittany, Gum-Arabic, calamite Storax, and Galbanum, of each half an ounce; long Pepper and Ginger, of each two drams, Opium, a dram and half; Syrup of Diacodium, boil'd to the consistence of honey, thrice the weight of all the powders; *Canary* Wine half a pint. Mix them together, so as to make an Electuary, according to the rules of art *.

Electuarium ex Hyoscyamo.
Electuary of Henbane.

Take the Seeds of white Henbane, and white Poppy, of each half an ounce; of the Conserve of red Roses, three ounces, and

* In the direction of this capital composition we have several instances of the judgment and good sense of the compilers; they have prudently drop'd the *Cassia lignea* as improper in an astringent medicine, on account of its mucilaginous or slimy nature; and instead thereof increased the quantity of Cinnamon, which is styptic and much more suitable to the intention; they have substituted *Terra Japonica* for *Terra sigillata*; drop'd the seeds of Sorrel as insignificant; order'd red Rose-leaves instead of Sugar of Roses; and Diacodium instead of honey.

Syrup of red Poppies, an ounce: Mix and make an Electuary according to art †.

Confectio Japonica.
Confection of Japan.

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; the roots of Biſtort, of the greater Comfrey, and of Tormentil; red Roſes, Plantain Seed, Balauſtines, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Gum-*Arabic*, Maſtich, burnt Hart's-horn, and Bole-*Armeniac*, of each half an ounce; of Diacodium, boiled to the conſiſtence of honey, thrice the weight of the powders: mix them together, and make thereof an Electuary, according to art *.

The Powder of this Confection is commodiouſly kept by it ſelf, to be mix'd with the Syrup as occaſion ſhall require ||.

Elec-

† This is the Electuary which Mr. *Boyle* ſo much commends, and found ſo very effectual, for the ſpeedy ſtopping of hemorrhages; only he orders it to be made into a ſtiff Electuary, without the addition of any Syrup: and when thus prepared, he declares that both himſelf and others have frequently cured profuſe bleedings at the noſe and elſewhere, by giving of it internally in the quantity of a Nutmeg or Walnut. See his *Uſefulneſs of Experimental Philoſophy.*

* This is a very pretty compoſition, and ſeems deſign'd as a ſafe aſtringent for children, and ſuch perſons as cannot bear, or do not require ſtrong opiates.

|| It were not amiſs if all the powders of aſtringent Electuaries were thus kept ſeparate, till occaſion requires their uſe; becauſe, by continuing in a moiſt ſtate, they

Electuarium Lenitivum pro Clyſtere.
Lenitive Electuary for Glyſters.

Take of the root of Polypody of the oak, two ounces; the leaves of Mercury; Fænugreek-ſeed, and Linſeed, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one half is exhaled; adding towards the end, two ounces of Senna-leaves, half an ounce of Coriander-ſeed, and an ounce of hepatic Aloes, in powder: then preſs out the liquor, and put to it two pounds of Honey; boil it to the conſiſtence of a thick Syrup, and add thereto a pound of the pulp of *Damaſcus* Prunes, and half a pound of the pulp of *Caſſia fiſtularis*: and make all together into an Electuary *.

Mithridatium Damocratis.
Mithridate of Damocrates.

Take of Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Male-Frankincenſe,

loſe much of their ſtypticity or aſtringency, as well as their aromatic virtue; but both will in good meaſure be prevented by making ſuch Electuaries, as the following Rules direct, only in ſmall parcels.

* This, tho deſign'd only for Glyſters, is a much more artificial compoſition than the *Electuarium Lenitivum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory; which is very faulty in its contrivance, as Dr. *Quincy* juſtly obſerves. The learned compilers wou'd, no doubt, have had a *Lenitive Electuary* drawn up, on the ſame footing, for internal uſe, had they not deſign'd to ſupply its place by the *Electuarium Catholicon*.

and the Seeds of Treacle-muſtard, each ten drams; thoſe of Hartwort, Opobalſamum [or Balſam of *Peru*], Squinanth, Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Coſtus [or Zedoary], Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, Caſtor, Hypociſtis, Calamite Storax, Opopanax, and *Indian*-Leaf, of each an ounce; *Caſſia lignea*, Poly-mountain, white Pepper, Leaves of Scordium, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Carpobalſamum [or Cubebs] Troches of Cyperus, and Bdellium, of each ſeven drams; *Celtic* Spikenard, Gum-Arabic, *Macedonian* Parſley-ſeed, Opium, the leſſer Cardamoms, Fennel-ſeed, Gentian-root, red Roſes, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five drams; Anniſeed, the roots of Aſarabacca, ſweet Flag, Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sagapenum, of each three drams; the root of Spignel, true Acacia [or the *German*] the belly part of Scinks, and the Seed of St. *John*'s-wort, of each two drams and a half; of clarified Honey thrice the weight of all the powders; and *Canary* Wine enough to diſſolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary, according to the rules of art *.

* There is little or no alteration here made of this medicine; in deference, I ſuppoſe, to its being a Capital of great antiquity and eſtabliſh'd reputation; tho it might, without all diſpute be alter'd for the better: witneſs the attempt made for that purpoſe, by Dr. *Quincy*, in his compleat *Diſpenſatory*, pag. 432.

Elec-

Electuarium Pectorale.
Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, an ounce; the roots of Florentine-Orrice, ſix drams; and of Ellicampane, half an ounce; of *Sperma Ceti*, three drams; of the Flowers of Benjamin, two drams; of the fineſt Honey, two ounces; and as much Balſamic Syrup as will make the whole, by mixture, into an Electuary *.

This Electuary is alſo made without Honey.

Electuarium è Succo Roſarum.
Electuary of the Juice of Roſes.

Take of the Juice of Damask-Roſes, and brown Sugar, each a pound and half: boil them to the conſiſtence of a thick Syrup; then remove it from the fire, and ſprinkle therein the following ingredients, reduced to fine powder; *viz.* of Scammony, an ounce and half; of Cinnamon, and yellow Saunders, each half an ounce, and of Maſtich, two drams: mix all together, and make an Electuary †.

The-

* The deſign and contrivance of this medicine is very commendable: it cannot fail of being an admirable pectoral; and may unqueſtionably be uſed with good ſucceſs, by phthiſical and aſthmatical perſons.

† One might here except to the yellow Saunders, and the Maſtich, as making little to the intention: but this medicine likewiſe has antiquity to plead; tho the

Theriaca Andromachi.
The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills, ſix ounces; thoſe of Vipers, the maſs *Hedychroon*, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three ounces; *Sclavonian* [or *Florentine*] Orrice-root, red Roſes, the leaves of Scordium, Agaric, Opobalſamum [or Balſam of *Peru*] Juice of Liquoriſe, the Seeds of Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an ounce and half; Myrrh, Saffron, Ginger, Rhapontic [or Tormentil-root] Cinquefoil-root, the leaves of Calamint, Horehound, *Cretan* Dittany, the Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Squinanth, *Macedonian*-Parſly-ſeed, Coſtus, [or Zedoary] *Cyprus* Turpentine, Male-Frankincenſe, white Pepper, black Pepper, *Caſſia lignea*, and *Indian* Spikenard, of each ſix drams; *Cretan* Polymountain, Seeds of the Hartwort of *Marſeilles* [or the common] thoſe of Aniſe, of Biſhopsweed, of Stone-parſly [or Cloves] of the leſſer Cardamoms, of Fennel, and of Treacle-muſtard; the roots of Gentian, Spignel, *Pontic* Phu, [or wild Valerian] and Sweet-flag; the leaves of Germander, Ground-pine, and St.

compilers have ventured at ſome alterations therein; particularly by ordering only the yellow Saunders, inſtead of all the three; and, with the *London* College, leaving out the Spodium and the Camphire, which ſcarce any man in his ſenſes wou'd have ever put in.

John's

John's-wort; true Acacia [or the *German*] Carpobalſamum, [or Cubebs] *Lemnian*-Earth [or Bole-*Armeniac*] calcined Braſs-ſtone, [or *Roman* Vitriol] calamite Storax, Gum-*Arabic*, Hypociſtis, *Celtic* Spikenard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an ounce; tops of the leſſer Centory, the Seed of *Cretan* Daucus, ſmall [or long] Birthwort-root, *Jew*'s Pitch [or Amber] Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, and Caſtor, of each two drams; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will ſerve to diſſolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art *.

Theriaca Edenſis.

The Edinburg Theriaca.

Take the roots of Angelica, Contrayerva, Maſter-wort, *Virginia* Snake-root, wild Va-

* As well eſtabliſh'd as this grand Capital is, and as ſacred as ſome conceitedly eſteem it, 'tis capable of conſiderable improvements and emendations, from later diſcoveries, and a better acquaintance with phyſic and pharmacy: accordingly Dr. *Quincy* nobly attempts to mend the whole, and give it in a much leſs compaſs, perhaps to equal, at leaſt, if not ſuperior advantage. This however muſt be ſaid; tho the ingredients of the original are ſtrangely huddled together, yet they make a lucky mixture, that may be ſafely ventured upon; for it has ſcarce ever been found to do any harm; tho as inconſiderately preſcribed as any compound in the whole tribe; which, I think, is ſomething that redounds very much to its praiſe. Thoſe who deſire to know more of this great medicine, may conſult Dr. *Quincy*, in his *Compleat Diſpenſatory*, pag. 433—436.

lerian, Zedoary, and Bay-berries, of each two ounces; the leaves of Rue and Scordium, of each an ounce and half; Powder of *Diambra*, three ounces; Camphire, Saffron, Rosin of Guaiacum, Myrrh and Opium, of each an ounce; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will serve to dissolve the Opium: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art *.

LOHOCHS.

Lohoch ex Amylo.

Lohoch of Starch.

Take of Starch, two drams; Syrup of Comfrey, and the White of Eggs, beat to a liquor, of each an ounce: mix them together, and make a Lohoch; to which is sometimes added a dram of *Japan* Earth †.

* This is certainly a noble Medicine, both for internal and external use: the choicest alexipharmics enter its composition; and in most cases, especially where a strong opiate is required, I shou'd give it the preference to *Philonium Romanum*, *Venice-Treacle*, or *Mithridate*. As a Cataplasm it will do more than the *Theriaca Londinensis*; and tho that be a good composition, yet this exceeds it every way. The Camphire, and the Rosin of Guaiacum were not added indiscreetly. But how shall the Camphire be united with the other ingredients? It seems the best way, first to dissolve it in a little oil of sweet Almonds; and then incorporate it with a small part of the honey, to be put to the rest of the mixture, when almost cold.

† This Lohoch seems chiefly design'd as an agglutinant and astringent; and is well enough contrived for the intention.

Lohoch

Lohoch Commune.
The Common Lohoch.

Take of fresh Oil of sweet Almonds, and of Pectoral Syrup, each an ounce; white Sugar, two drams: mix and make a Lohoch *.

Lohoch Diatragacanthi.
Lohoch with the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon.

Take of the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon, two drams; of the white of Eggs, beat up, an ounce; Syrup of Diacodium, two ounces: mix them together into a Lohoch; whereto may be added a dram of *Japan* Earth †.

Lohoch de Lino.
Lohoch of Linseed-Oil.

Take of fresh Linseed-Oil, and of Balsamic Syrup, each an ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, a dram; white Sugar, two drams: mix them together so as to make a Lohoch.

Lohoch de Manna.
Lohoch of Manna.

Take of the Manna of *Calabria*, of fresh-drawn

* The virtue of this medicine principally depends upon the *Pectoral Syrup*, which, we before observed, is well contrived to answer the intention.

† Where a thin tickling rheum occasions a cough, this is an excellent Medicine to stop it.

Oil

Oil of Almonds, and of Syrup of Violets, each a like quantity: mix and make a Lohoch ||.

Lohoch Saponaceum.
Lohoch of Soap.

Take of *Venetian* Soap, a dram; Oil of Almonds, an ounce †; of Pectoral Syrup, an ounce and half; and make thereof a Lohoch according to art.

Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.
Lohoch of Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, and white Sugar, each two drams; freſh-drawn Oil of Almonds, half an ounce; and of Balſamic Syrup, an ounce: mix them together for a Lohoch *.

GENERAL RULES *for making* ELECTUARIES.

I. *The Rules laid down for making Decoctions and Powders, muſt alſo be underſtood*

|| The Manna here is to be order'd in the mixture as Sugar in other Lohochs.

† It will be proper firſt to diſſolve the Soap in the Oil of Almonds, over a gentle fire.

* Here alſo it will be moſt convenient to diſſolve the *Sperma Ceti* in the Oil of Almonds; or elſe to rub it fine with the Sugar. Theſe Lohochs ſeem contrived to eaſe the trouble of extemporaneous preſcription; and when a demand for them is frequent and certain, may be kept ready made, where there is a hurry of buſineſs, and ſent in when directed; as they may now commodiouſly be, by the bare mention of their titles.

to regard the Decoctions and Powders of Electuaries.

II. *The* Gums, inſpiſſated Juices, *and other ingredients that are not pulverable, muſt be diſſolved in the liquor preſcribed; the powders being put in by degrees, and the whole briskly ſtir'd together, ſo as to make a ſmooth and uniform mixture.*

III. Aſtringent Electuaries, *and thoſe wherein the pulp of fruits is an ingredient, are to be made up in ſmall quantities; the ſuperfluous moiſture of ſuch pulps being exhaled over a gentle fire, before they are mix'd in with the reſt* *.

* The reaſon why aſtringent Electuaries ſhou'd be made in ſmall quantities was touch'd at above, in the note upon *Confectio Japonica*; and there is as good an one to be given for doing the ſame by thoſe made with the pulps of fruits; for theſe are ſo ſtrongly inclined to ferment, that it is impoſſible to keep them long in warm weather, without ſpoiling, or altering their nature, and that of the medicine they go to compoſe; eſpecially if they were not previouſly boiled to a high conſiſtence; or if mix'd with any more aqueous parts than are juſt requir'd in a ſtiff *Electuary*: whence it is, that the *Electuarium Lenitivum* generally ſpoils in the Summer, and becomes unfit for uſe.

SEC-

SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.

Pills with Æthiops.

TAke of Æthiops Mineral, two ounces; of the Antihectic of *Poterius*, an ounce; of the Roſin of Guaiacum, half an ounce: and, with a ſufficient quantity of Balſam *Capivi*, make them up into a maſs of Pills *.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Chalybeatæ.

Pills of Gum-Ammoniac with Steel.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac two ounces; *Succotrine* Aloes, an ounce and half; Salt of Steel,

* This is a well-contrived compoſition, for the purpoſe of a thorough deobſtruent; tho perhaps the Æthiops mineral contributes much leſs thereto, than is generally ſuppoſed. But the Antihectic of *Poterius* is certainly admirable in ſuch an intention, according to the juſt character given thereof by Dr. *Quincy*, in his *Compleat Diſpenſatory*, *p.* 273, 274.

ſix drams; of Myrrh, Roſin of Guaiacum, and Extract of Gentian, each half an ounce; of Saffron, two drams: and, with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, make them into a maſs of Pills, according to the rules of art*.

Pilulæ Cocciæ.

Pills called Cocciæ ||.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Troches of Alhanhal, and of Scammony, each an ounce; of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram: and with Syrup of Buckthorn, enough for that purpoſe, bring them into a maſs of Pills.

Pilulæ communes Avicennæ.

The common Pills of Avicenna.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; of Myrrh, an ounce; of Saffron, half an ounce:

* Here we have a fine chalybeate medicine, compoſed of ſuitable ingredients, and properly brought into the form of pills; as being otherwiſe very nauſeous to take. The maſs is not inconſiderately ordered to be made up with *Elixir Proprietatis*; which, as it is commonly directed for that purpoſe, ſeldom holds the ingredients together; but here the Extract of Gentian, *&c.* will cauſe it to bind.

|| The origin of this name is ſomewhat obſcure and undetermin'd: *Rhaſis* is the firſt who mentions and deſcribes the compoſition with this Epithet; which ſome ſuppoſe derived from the *Greek* word κόκκος, in alluſion to the form or figure of theſe pills, reſembling a berry or ſome grain; but others rather chuſe to fetch it from κόχος, as ſignifying that kind of medicine which cauſes a plentiful diſcharge of humours.

and

and with a ſufficient quantity of the Syrup of Orange-peel, make them into a maſs for Pills *.

Pilulæ communes Rufi.

The common Pills of Rufus.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce; Myrrh, half an ounce: and with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them into a maſs of Pills †.

Pilulæ de Cynogloſſo.

Pills of Hound's-tongue.

Take the root of Hound's-tongue, white Henbane Seed, and Opium, of each half an ounce; of Myrrh, ſix drams; Olibanum, five drams; Caſtor, Saffron, and ſolid Storax, of

* This is the common *Pilulæ Ruſi* of our Shops, and *Rufus* appears to be the original author of the compoſition; tho' the ſame medicine is found in the *Auguſtan Diſpenſatory*, under the titleof *Pilulæ Peſtilentiales ſeu communes Avicennæ*; from whence the learned compilers ſeem to have taken it. Whoever deſires to know more of the hiſtory of theſe pills, may conſult Dr. *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, *p.* 462, 463. and *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 167, PRACT. The Syrup of Orange-peel is with good judgment made choice of by the compilers to form the maſs.

† With ſubmiſſion to the better knowledge of the compilers, theſe pills have not a proper title; the former, called by them *Pilulæ communes Avicennæ*, being I think, unqueſtionably, the *Pilulæ communes Ruſi*. See *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, and *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, *ubi ſupra*.

each

each two drams; Syrup of Diacodium, enough to make them, by the rules of art, into a maſs for Pills *.

Pilulæ de Duobus.

Pills of two principal Ingredients.

Take the Troches of Alhandal, and Scammony, of each an ounce; of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram; and with a ſuitable quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, bring them into a maſs of Pills, according to the rules of art ||.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, ſeu de Extractis.

Deobſtruent Pills, or Pills compos'd of Extracts.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, four ounces; Gum-Ammoniac, nine drams; Jalap-root, and leaves of Senna, of each an ounce; Extract of black Hellebore, Roſin of Guaiacum, Myrrh, and Tartar of Vitriol, of each two drams; Ex-

* This compoſition varies from that given us under the ſame title in the *London* Diſpenſatory, only in ſubſtituting myrrh for maſtich, and increaſing the proportions of the caſtor, ſaffron and ſtorax.

|| The quantity of the corrector is here the double of what is ordered in the *London Diſpenſatory*, and the griping quality of the ingredients ſeems to require it; tho' this is alſo conſiderably leſſen'd by uſing the *Trochiſci Alhandal* inſtead of mere colocynth; becauſe theſe Troches, as they ſtand in this Diſpenſatory, are very properly made with a ſuitable proportion of *Tartarum Vitriolatum*. See *Trochiſci Alhandal*.

tract of Gentian, distill'd Oil of Juniper, Balsam of *Peru*, and Saffron, of each a dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as will, with art, make them into a mass for Pills †.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum Aculeo.

Stimulating Deobstruent Pills.

Take of the *Pilulæ Ecphracticæ*, or mass of Deobstruent Pills, three ounces; of Scammony, an ounce; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram; and, with a sufficient proportion of Syrup of Buckthorn, make them into a mass for Pills *.

Pilulæ de Gambogia.

Pills of Gamboge.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two drams and a half; Gum-Ammoniac and Gamboge, of each one dram and half; of Scammony, a dram; of Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; of distill'd Oil of

† This appears to be an useful composition; scarce any thing remaining exceptionable therein, as incongruous to the intention, unless it be the myrrh. The cohesion of the mass is here also well provided for, which is in particular not sufficiently regarded by the *London* College, in the composition they give us under the same title.

* Scammony, we see, the learned compilers judge should never be trusted without a corrector; as indeed it is otherwise very apt to lodge in the intestines, abrade their mucus, and corrode their vessels.

Juniper, a ſcruple; and as much Syrup of Buckthorn as will make them into a maſs †.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ.
Gummy Pills.

Take of Galbanum, ſix drams; of Myrrh, five drams; of *Aſſa fœtida*, half an ounce; of Caſtor, three drams; of Oil of Amber, half a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them, by art, into a maſs ||.

Pilulæ de Myrrha.
Pills of Myrrh.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, the Extract of black Hellebore, and of Myrrh, each half an ounce; of Caſtor, Saffron, and Galbanum, each two drams; of the diſtill'd Oil of Savin, half a dram: and with a ſufficient quantity of

† The roughneſs, and griping quality of the Gamboge is here well corrected by the Tartar of Vitriol, and the Oil of Juniper.

|| This Pill is excellently contrived to anſwer the purpoſes of an hyſteric; being as effectual as it is ſimple, and eaſy of preparation; as it will prove, if the following rules, for the making up of pills, be but obſerved as they ought: for if the gums be firſt opened, and rendered ſoft by the *Elixir Proprietatis*, all the ingredients will incorporate kindly, and form an uniform maſs of the right conſiſtence for pills. This liquor therefore, was not taken as the firſt that offer'd for that purpoſe; but judiciouſly pitch'd upon, as being itſelf a medicine conſpiring with the ingredients, and contributing to the ſame end.

Elixir Proprietatis, mix them ſo as to make a maſs for Pills †.

Pilulæ Pacificæ, vulgò Matthæi.

Anodyne Pills, commonly call'd Matthew's *Pills.*

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, Caſtor, Saffron, and Opium, each an ounce; Soap of Tartar, three ounces; Balſam *Capivi*, a ſufficient quantity: mix them together, artificially, ſo as to make a maſs for Pills ||.

Pilulæ Pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, Benjamin, Myrrh, and ſolid Storax, each half an ounce; and with a ſufficient quantity of Balſam of Sulphur, made either with Oil of Turpentine, or Oil of

† This is a good purgative hyſteric pill, as the *Pilulæ Gummoſæ* were only alterative.

|| This is a mighty ſimple and compendious method of making the *Pilulæ Matthæi*; ſo as to obtain the full effect of the compoſition. The *Balſam Capivi*, as a fine turpentine, is much better ſuited to hold the maſs together than *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, which is apt to leave it crumbly. If the reader wants to be informed of the virtues of this noble remedy, he may find them in Dr. *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, *p.* 336; tho' this is a better compoſition than that there deſcribed under the ſame name. See alſo *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 179, PRACT.

Ani-

Aniſeeds, bring them into a maſs, according to the rules of art *.

Pilulæ, ſeu Extractum Rudij.

Pills, or Extract of Rudius.

Take of Agaric, Colocynth, the Roots of black Hellebore and Turbith, each an ounce: bruiſe them well, and add thereto half an ounce of Salt of Tartar, and two quarts of Spring-water: boil them to the conſumption of one half; then preſs out the liquor, and exhale it to the conſiſtence of Honey; afterwards put to it the following Ingredients, reduced to a very fine powder, *viz.* of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; and of Scammony, an ounce: laſtly, having removed the maſs from the fire, mix with it a dram of the diſtill'd Oil of Cloves †.

* This makes a pretty kind of pectoral pill, that in common coughs, either with or without a hoarſeneſs, and in all difficulties of reſpiration, may be very ſafely, and, often, very effectually given.

† Here is a fine contrivance in the management of this compoſition; whilſt other Diſpenſatories have it very unartful: with what good ſenſe are the Agaric, Colocynth, Hellebore, and Turpeth ordered for decoction, in water and ſalt of tartar? With what elegance and ſimplicity is their Extract ordered to be taken? How prudently are the ſpices dropt in the decoction? How judiciouſly the uſeleſs trouble of a diſtillation avoided; and how prudently the corrector added, at laſt, in the form of an eſſential oil?

Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi.

Stomach Pills with Gums.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, an ounce; of Rhubarb, ſix drams; of Gum-Ammoniac, half an ounce; of Myrrh, and Extract of Gentian, each a dram and half; of Saffron, and Salt of Wormwood, each half a dram; and with a ſufficient quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, make them into a maſs for Pills *.

Pilulæ de Styrace.

Pills of Storax.

Take of calamite Storax, Balſam of *Tolu*, Myrrh, Olibanum, and Opium, each half an ounce; of Saffron, a dram; and, with a proper proportion of Diacodium, make them into a maſs, according to the rules of Art ||.

Pilulæ Tartareæ.

Pills with Tartar.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, ſix drams; *Succotrine* Aloes, three drams; Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient quantity; and mix them into a maſs †.

* The addition of the Rhubarb, and the Extract of Gentian, greatly improves this compoſition; and fits it for the intention expreſſed by its title.

|| This makes a mighty pretty pectoral opiate; the addition of the Balſam of *Tolu* contributing not a little to its improvement.

† For the character of theſe pills ſee Dr. *Quincy*, in his compleat Diſpenſatory, *p.* 468, and in his notes upon that of the *London* College, *p.* 136, 137.

GENERAL RULES *for the making up of* PILLS.

I. *The three former Rules, laid down for the making of Powders, are to be carefully observed in the making of Pills.*

II. *The* Gums *and* inſpiſſated Juices *muſt be firſt ſoftened, by means of the liquor preſcribed; then the Powders are to be added, gradually; and laſtly, a perfect mixture is to be made of the whole, by repeated ſtrokes of the peſtle.*

III. *All maſſes of Pills ſhould be kept in oiled bladders.*

SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Agaricus Trochiſcatus.
Troches of Agaric.

TAke of white and light Agaric, grated and well bruis'd, three ounces; Tartar of Vitriol, two drams; and a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Mint-water, ſo as that, by mixing them, Troches may be, artificially, made thereof *.

Trochiſci albi Rhaſis, ſeu Sief album.
The white Troches of Rhaſes.

Take of Ceruſe, ten drams; Sarcocol, three drams; Starch, two drams; Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, of each a dram; Camphire,

* Tartar of Vitriol proves a better corrector of Agaric than Ginger; which, for that purpoſe, is ordered in the *London Diſpenſatory*.

half

half a dram; and a proper quantity of Roſe-water; in which diſſolve the Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, ſo as to make a Mucilage: and the other ingredients being reduced to powder, make Troches of the whole, according to the rules of art.

Trochiſci Alhandal, ſeu Colocynthis Trochiſcata.

Troches of Alhandal, or Coloquintida.

Take of the pulp of Colocynth, well bruis'd, without the ſeeds, three ounces; of Tartar of Vitriol, three drams; and with a ſufficient quantity of a thick Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Mint-water, let the whole be artificially form'd into Troches *.

Trochiſci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Lozenges.

Take of white Sugar-Candy, a pound and half; *Florentine* Orrice-Root, an ounce and half; Liquoriſe-root, an ounce; Starch, half an ounce; Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Roſe-water, as much as will ſerve to form the whole into Lozenges.

* The *Tartarum Vitriolatum* ſeems to be very judiciouſly added in this compoſition, as a corrector; which the roughneſs and violence of the colocynth greatly require: this purpoſe it, doubtleſs, anſwers much better than the *Bdellium*, wherewith theſe Troches are uſually clogg'd in other Diſpenſatories.

Trochiſci Bechici nigri.

Black Pectoral Lozenges.

Take of the Juice of Liquoriſe, two ounces; Balſam of *Tolu*, and calamite Storax, each a dram; white Sugar, half a pound; Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Hyſſop-water, ſuch a proportion as will, with the requiſite art, make the whole into Lozenges.

Trochiſci de Carabe.

Troches of Amber.

Take of white Amber, ſix drams; burnt Hart's-horn, Gum-Arabic, Gum-Tragacanth, red Coral, Blood-ſtone, true (or *German*) Acacia, Hypociſtis, Balauſtines, Maſtich, Dragon's-blood, Bole *Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each two drams; of Saffron, Olibanum and Opium, each a dram and half; Roſe-water, a ſufficient quantity; wherewith let the Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, be diſſolv'd into a mucilage; and add the other ingredients, in fine powder, ſo as to form Troches, with the requiſite art.

Trochiſci Cypheos, pro Mithridatio.

Troches of Cyperus, for Mithridate.

Take of the pulp of ſton'd Raiſins of the ſun, and *Cyprus* Turpentine, each three ounces; Myrrh and Squinanth, of each an ounce

and

and half; Cinnamon, half an ounce; Saffron, a dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, *Caſſia lignea*, round [or long] Cyperus-root, and Juniper-berries, of each three drams; of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] two drams and a half; of *Calamus Aromaticus*, nine drams; a little *Canary* wine, and a ſufficient quantity of clarified Honey. Let the Bdellium and Myrrh be ground with the Wine to the conſiſtence of Honey; then add by degrees the pulp of Raiſins, the Turpentine, the Honey, and laſtly the other ingredients reduced to very fine powder; and ſo make them into Troches, according to the rules of art.

Trochiſci Diaſulphuris.

Troches of Sulphur.

Take of the flowers of Sulphur, an ounce; the flowers of Benjamin, a dram; of white Sugar, half a pound; and a ſufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Hyſſop-water; mix them all together, and make Troches thereof, according to art.

Trochiſci dicti Magma Hedychroi, pro Theriaca *Andromachi.*

Troches, call'd the maſs Hedychroon, for the Theriaca *.

Take of the Leaves of Marum and Marjo-

* This compoſition is ſaid to have been firſt deſcribed under the ſimple title of *Hedychroon*, or the *pleaſant-colour'd medicine*, by *Andromachus*, the famous author of the Treacle that goes by his name. We meet with it in *Galen de Antidoto & de Theriaca.*

ram,

ram, of Rhodium, [or yellow Saunders] and of the root of Aſarabacca, each two drams; of Squinanth, *Calamus aromaticus*, *Pontic* Phu [or the root of wild Valerian] Xylobalſamum [or Aloes-wood] Opobalſam, [or Balſam of *Peru*] Coſtus [or Zedoary] and Cinnamon, each three drams; of Myrrh, *Indian* Leaf, [or Bay-leaves] *Indian* Spikenard, *Caſſia lignea*, and of Saffron, each ſix drams; of Amomum [or Cloves] an ounce and half; of Maſtich, a dram; and, with a requiſite proportion of *Canary* Wine, make them up into Troches, according to art.

Trochiſci de Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; of Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, each a dram; of white Sugar, a pound; and a proper quantity of Roſe-water: diſſolve the Gums in the Roſe-water, ſo as to make a mucilage; and with this beat up the Troches.

Trochiſci de Myrrha.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, three drams; of Madder-root, the Leaves of Dittany of *Crete*, thoſe of Horſe-mint, and common Peny-royal, of Caſtor, Sagapenum, Opopanax, and *Aſſa fœtida*, each two drams; the diſtill'd Oils of Rue and Savin,

Savin, of each twenty drops; and a ſufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*: let the Gums, by means of the Elixir, be reduced to a maſs, of the conſiſtence of Honey; and afterwards add the Oils and Powders, ſo as that Troches may be artificially formed thereof.

Trochiſci Scillitici, pro Theriaca Andromachi.

Troches of Squills for the Treacle of Andromachus.

Take an entire Squill, after the leaves and ſtalks are dry, and having pull'd off its outſide, include it in a paſte, made of wheat flower, and bake it in an oven, till the cruſt becomes hard: then take three ounces of the Squill, thus baked tender, and grind it in a mortar, adding thereto two ounces of the meal of the white Vetch, ſo as to make a paſte; whereof Troches being form'd, let them be dried in the ſhade.

But the mere pulp of the Squill is juſtly preferred to theſe Troches *.

* This is an ingenuous confeſſion; and might be extended to ſeveral other preparations: but in many caſes it requires a good knowledge of phyſic and pharmacy, to ſay when the rude ſimple is preferable to its compoſition; and of this knowledge the phyſicians of the Royal College of *Edinburg* appear, by this their Diſpenſatory, to be greater maſters than any other body of men who have hitherto publiſhed a ſtandard, or purely officinal, *Pharmacopœia*.

Tro-

Trochiſci Viperini, pro Theriaca *Andromachi.*
Troches of Vipers, for Venice *Treacle.*

Take half a pound of Viper's fleſh, ſeparated from the skins, the entrails, the fat, the heads and the tails, and boiled till it grows ſoft in Spring-water, ſeaſoned with a little Dill and Salt, and afterwards clear'd of the back-bone; of bisket Bread, ground and ſearced, two ounces; beat them up together, with a proper quantity of the broth, remaining after the vipers were boiled, into a maſs, to be formed into Troches, according to art.

Theſe Troches are brought to us from other parts, ready prepared; but the dried fleſh of the viper is with juſtice preferred thereto *.

GENERAL RULES *for the Preparing of* TROCHES.

I. *The three preceding Rules, laid down for the making of powders, muſt be likewiſe underſtood of the preparing powders for* Troches.

* Here we have another inſtance of the judgment and frankneſs of the *Edinburg* Phyſicians; who ſeem rather willing to deliver plain, uſeful truths, than to make themſelves revered for myſtery, and blinding the eyes of the populace.

II. *When*

II. *When the maſs is ſo glutinous as to ſtick to the fingers, whilſt the Troches are forming; let the hands be rubbed with ſweet oil, or any other, of the aromatic tribe, that is proper.*

III. *In order to the well drying of them, let them be laid upon an inverted ſieve, in a ſhady, but open airy place; and keep them frequently turning.*

IV. *Let them be kept for uſe in veſſels of glaſs; or at leaſt in thoſe of glaz'd earth.*

SECTION XV.

OILS.

OILS *obtained by Expreſſion.*

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.

Oil of ſweet Almonds.

TAke any quantity of ſweet Almonds, freſh dried, and blanched; bruiſe them in a marble mortar; put them into a hempen bag, and gradually force out the Oil by means of a preſs, without the aſſiſtance of fire.

In the ſame manner are procured the Oils of bitter Almonds, Hazel-nuts, Wall-nuts, Mace, Nutmegs, white Henbane-ſeed, Linſeed, white Poppy-ſeed, and Muſtard-ſeed; the iron plates of the preſs being firſt moderately warm'd *.

* For a full deſcription, and rationale, of the manner of obtaining vegetable Oils by expreſſion, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 69, 72. PRACT.

Both

Both *ripe* and *unripe Oil-Olive*, as alſo *Oil of Bays*, are brought to us from foreign parts.

OILS *made by Infuſion and Decoction.*

Oleum Abſinthites.

Oil of Wormwood.

Take a pound of the bruis'd tops of freſh common Wormwood, and three pints of ripe Oil-Olive: put them into a glaſs veſſel, or one of glaz'd earth; cloſe it well, and expoſe it to the heat of the ſun, for fifteen days; then add four ounces of the juice of Wormwood; and boil the whole gently, till the juice is evaporated, and afterwards force out the oil with a preſs.

In the ſame manner are made,

Oleum Anethinum, Oil of Dill, *from the leaves of the plant.*

—*Chamæmelinum*— Camomile, *from the flowers.*

—*Hyperici*—— St. John's wort, *from the tops.*

—*Liliorum alb.*—— White Lillies, *from the flowers.*

—*Roſarum rub.*—— Red Roſes, *from the flowers.*

—*Rutaceum*—— Rue, *from the leaves.*

Oleum

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oil of Earth-Worms.

Take of Earth-worms, well waſh'd, half a pound; of ripe Oil-Olive, a quart; of white Wine, half a pint; and boil them together, *in Balneo Mariæ*, till the Wine is conſumed; after which, ſtrain out the oil, by expreſſion.

Oleum Mucilaginum.

Oil of Mucilages.

Take of freſh Marſhmallow-root, bruiſed, four ounces; the root of white Lilly, and freſh Squill bruis'd, of each an ounce; of Fænugreek-ſeed, and Linſeed, each an ounce and half: ſteep the ingredients in a proper quantity of Spring-water; and afterwards boil them gently till they make a thick and viſcous mucilage; which being preſs'd ſtrongly out, add thereto two quarts of Oil-Olive, and boil it over a very gentle fire, or *in Balneo Mariæ*, till the aqueous moiſture is evaporated; obſerving to keep it continually ſtirring, to prevent its burning *.

* The keeping this oil in readineſs, as an officinal, will greatly eaſe the trouble of making ſeveral medicines; particularly the *Unguent. Dialthææ*, *Emplaſtr. Diachylon*, *Emplaſtr. de Mucilaginib.* &c. as we ſhall ſee hereafter.

Oleum

Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium.
Oil of Myrrh per deliquium.

Take any number of new-laid Eggs, boil'd hard, cut them lengthwiſe, and take out the yolks; then fill up the cavities of the whites with powder of Myrrh; tye them together again with thread, and hang them up in a moiſt place, ſo as that the liquor, or oil, may run from them into a veſſel, ſet underneath to receive it *.

* That ſo indolent, and apparently unactive a thing as the white of an Egg, ſhould diſſolve the tough body of Myrrh, which other ſolvents touch with ſuch great difficulty, muſt needs appear ſtrange to any one that is unacquainted with the doctrine contain'd in that admirable chapter of *Menſtruums*, given us by the learned *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 332—362, THEOR.

SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balſamum Anodynum Bátæi.

Bates's Anodyne Balſam.

TAke of *Caſtile* Soap, an ounce; of Opium, half an ounce; of Camphire, ſix drams; of Saffron a dram; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, eighteen ounces: digeſt them together for ten days; then ſtrain off the Balſam *.

Balſamum Anodynum, vulgò Guidonis.

Anodyne Balſam, commonly call'd Guido's Balſam.

Take of Hepatic Aloes, Gum-Ammoniac, Bdellium, Caranna, Caſtor, Galbanum, Lab-

* For the character of this extraordinary medicine, ſee Dr. *Quincy*'s Diſpenſatory, *p.* 489.

danum,

danum, Myrrh, Balſam of *Peru*, Olibanum, Amber, Tacamahac, and ſolid Storax, each half an ounce: reduce the ingredients, capable of it, to powder; then add the full weight of them all of *Venice* Turpentine; put the whole into a retort, whereof they may fill but two thirds *; and diſtil it according to the rules of art; obſerving dextrouſly to ſeparate the red Oil, or Balſam, from the liquor that floats above it.

If the diſtillation be performed in an Alembic, with the addition of four times the whole quantity of Spring-water, the Balſam will be obtained free from any empyreumatical impreſſion.

Balſamum ad Apoplecticos.

Apoplectic Balſam.

Take of the Oil of Nutmegs, obtain'd by expreſſion, an ounce; melt it in a ſilver veſſel; and, being removed from the fire, add thereto of the diſtill'd Oils of Cloves, of Cin-

* The *Latin* phraſe *ad tertias*, tho' frequently uſed in medicine, is capable of a double interpretation; for it may either ſignify two thirds, as it is here rendered, or one third; that is, when applied to Decoctions, for example, it may either ſignify that the boiling ſhould be continued till only one third of the original liquor remains behind; or till only one third of the whole is waſted, and two thirds are left: but the latter ſeems to be the more common and approved acceptation; and ſo, likewiſe, *ad tertias implere*, or *ad duas tertias*, is not to fill one third, but two thirds of a veſſel.

namon, of Lavender, of Marjoram, of Rhodium, and of Roſemary, each a ſcruple; of the Oil of Amber, half a ſcruple; of Balſam of *Peru*, a dram; and mix them together according to art*.

Balſamum Lucatelli.
Lucatellus's Balſam.

Take of the beſt Oil-Olive, a pint and half; of *Canary* Wine, a pint; of Dragon's-Blood, reduced to powder, an ounce: boil them together, over a gentle fire, till the Wine is conſumed; then add of yellow Wax, a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, a pound and half; and of Balſam of *Peru*, two ounces: mix them together, by boiling them a little; but add not the Balſam of *Peru* before the veſſel is removed from the fire†.

Balſama Sulphuris.
Balſams of Sulphur.

For theſe, ſee the Chemical part of this Diſpenſatory.

* For the general method of preparing this kind of Balſams; with the manner of colouring, and procuring them in their greateſt perfection, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, *p.* 110—112, PRACT.

† The ſubſtituting Dragon's-Blood for red Saunders, alters this medicine conſiderably for the better; as it improves its colour, and adds to its balſamic virtues; both which ends are very indifferently anſwered by the Saunders. But if the colour were to be primarily regarded, nothing gives a more beautiful red to oil than *Radix Anchuſæ*, infuſed warm therein.

Bal-

Balſamum Viride.

The green Balſam.

Take of Linſeed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each a pound; of Verdigreaſe, reduced to powder, three drams; and boil them together, keeping the mixture ſtirring, ſo as to diſſolve the Verdigreaſe.

SECTION XVII.

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum.
Egyptian Ointment *.

TAke of Verdigreaſe, reduced to fine powder, five ounces; of Honey, fourteen ounces; of Vinegar, ſeven ounces; boil them together, over a gentle fire, to the conſiſtence of an Unguent.

Unguentum Album.
The white Ointment.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive, three pints; of Ceruſe, a pound; of white Wax, nine ounces; and mix them together, according to art, ſo as to make an Unguent.

* This medicine ſeems to be improperly call'd an ointment; as it receives no oil, or other unctuous ingredient in its compoſition: 'tis alſo generally made ſo thin, or elſe becomes ſo by the ſettling of the Verdigreaſe, as not to reſemble an unguent in conſiſtence. 'Tis however of very conſiderable virtues, and frequently uſed externally, by chirurgeons, to keep down fungous fleſh, take off excreſcences, and the like; but being, in many caſes, too ſharp and corroſive, Dr. *Fuller* adviſes to abate of thoſe qualities, by the addition of Frankincenſe.

Ce-

Unguentum album Camphoratum.

White Ointment with Camphire.

This is made by adding to the preceding *white Ointment*, when removed from the fire, an ounce of Camphire, rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds, and mixing them together.

Unguentum ad Ambuſta.

Ointment for Burns.

Take of the inner rind of freſh Elder, and of the freſh leaves of the ſame tree, each two ounces: bruiſe them well, and boil them in two pounds of Linſeed Oil, till the aqueous moiſture is conſumed; then preſs out the Oil, and diſſolve in it ſix ounces of white Wax; and, whilſt they remain fluid, ſprinkle the following powders therein; keeping the whole perpetually ſtirring, *viz.* Powder of Ceruſe, three ounces, and of Calamine, an ounce: then taking the mixture from the fire, and permitting it to cool a little, add thereto two drams of Camphire, reduced to a powder, by being rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds; laſtly mix all together, ſo as to make an Ointment thereof *.

Unguentum Antipſoricum.

Ointment for the Itch.

Take of Ellicampane-root, and the root of ſharp-pointed Dock, each three ounces: ſlice

* This ſeems to be an excellent Unguent for the purpoſes expreſs'd by its title; and deſerves always to be kept in readineſs; to provide, in the beſt manner, againſt ſuch contingencies as we meet with every day.

and bruiſe them; then pour thereon three pints of Spring-water, and a pint of Vinegar: boil them to a half, and ſtrongly preſs out the remaining Liquor; to which add ſix ounces of the leaves of freſh Water-creſſes; and two ounces of thoſe of Sage: let the herbs be well bruis'd, and mix'd up with four pounds of Hog's lard; then boil all together till the aqueous moiſture is exhaled, and preſs out the Ointment; whereto put four ounces of the Oil of Bays, and mix the whole together *.

Sulphur may be hereto added occaſionally.

Unguentum Antipſoricum, cum Mercurio.
Ointment for the Itch, with Mercury.

This is made of the preceding Ointment, by adding thereto four ounces of Quick-ſilver, kill'd by being ground with a proper quantity of *Venice* Turpentine; and mixing them together, according to the rules of art, ſo as to make an Unguent.

Unguentum, ſeu Linimentum Arcæi.
The Ointment or Liniment of Arcæus.

Take of Hog's-lard, a pound; of Goat's Suet, two pounds; of Gum Elemi, and *Venetian* Turpentine, each a pound and half: melt

* If that ſtubborn cutaneous diſtemper, the Itch, be curable by vegetable preparations, this Unguent bids fair to effect it; but in caſe of failure, you ſee the compilers order the aſſiſtance of ſulphur to be uſed at diſcretion; and in the following Unguent, what rarely fails, the aſſiſtance of Mercury.

them

them together, then ſtrain the whole, and make thereof an Unguent, according to art †.

Unguentum Baſilicon.
The Ointment Baſilicon.

Take of yellow Wax, Goat's-Suet, white Roſin, dry Pitch, and *Venice* Turpentine, each half a pound; of Oil-Olive, two pounds and a half; diſſolve the other ingredients in the Oil, ſtir them well together, then ſtrain the whole, for an Ointment *.

Unguentum Citrinum.
The yellow Ointment.

Take an ounce of Quick-ſilver, and diſſolve it in as much Spirit of Nitre, as will ſerve for that purpoſe; then add, by degrees, a

† The Author of this Ungent, who was a very good chirurgeon, tells us, it at the ſame time ripens, digeſts, deterges and incarns; and that in ſo certain and excellent a manner, as never once to have failed him; ſo that, ſays he, all thoſe it was uſed to, juſtly gave it the name of *Balſam*. *De recta Vulnerum Curatione*. Lib. I. Cap. iv.

* The title of this Unguent ſhould denote it poſſeſs'd of royal or uncommon virtues; but according to the original preſcription of *Meſue*, it ſeems an indifferent compoſition of the four ingredients Wax, Roſin, Pitch, and Oil: the addition of the Turpentine and Goat's-Suet here, certainly improves it as a digeſtive, in caſe of wounds, which is its principal uſe: but ſtill, it perhaps yields in virtues to the *Baſilicon Flavum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory, on account of the *Burgundy* Pitch there directed, inſtead of the common ſort here; which alteration is ſaid to prevent its generating fungous fleſh, as the other ſort is apt to do.

pound

pound of melted Hog's-Lard; and mix them into an Ointment †.

Unguentum Deſiccativum rubrum.
The red drying Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of white Wax, half a pound; melt them together, and when removed from the fire, ſift in the following Ingredients, reduced to powder; *viz.* of Bole *Armeniac*, and Calamine, each four ounces; of Litharge of Gold, and Ceruſe, each three ounces; and of Camphire, firſt rubb'd with a little Oil of Almonds, three drams: then ſtir them briskly together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Dialthææ.
Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, two pounds; of yellow Wax, half a pound; of white Roſin, three ounces; and of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce and half: mix them together, and make an Ointment, according to art ||.

† For the purpoſes of a detergent, this ſeems to be a fine contrivance.

* The *Unguentum deſiccativum rubrum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory is by much too ſtiff and crumbly for an Ointment; on account of the over-proportion of the dry powders to the unctuous ingredients, which is here conſiderably leſſen'd, by dropping the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, and reducing the quantities of the other dry things.

|| When the Oil of Mucilages is ready prepared, this is a very compendious way of making the Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Un-

Unguentum Dialthææ compoſitum.
Compound Ointment of Marſhmallows.

Take of the Ointment of Marſhmallows, four ounces; of Gum-Ammoniac, diſſolved in a proper quantity of Spring-Water, and ſtrain'd, an ounce; of Linſeed-Oil, two ounces: Melt the Ointment and the Oil together; then add the Solution of the Gum-Ammoniac, thicken'd a little over the fire, and whilſt it yet remains hot; laſtly, boil all together, till the aqueous moiſture is conſumed, ſo as to make an Ointment *.

Unguentum Diapompholygos.
Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of unripe Oil, twenty ounces; of the Juice of common Nightſhade-berries, eight ounces; boil them together, over a ſoft fire, till the Juice is exhaled; then, towards the end of the operation, diſſolve five ounces of white Wax in the Oil, and removing it from the fire, add thereto, whilſt it yet remains hot, the following Ingredients, reduced to powder; *viz.* four ounces of Ceruſe; of calcined Lead and Pompholyx, each two ounces;

* This is a judicious compoſition, and not chargeable with the faults committed by others in ordering the compound Ointment of Marſhmallows.

and

and of clean Frankincenſe, an ounce: mix all together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Epiſpaſticum.
Bliſtering Ointment.

Take of Hog's-Lard, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; of yellow Wax, half an ounce; of Cantharides, two drams: Melt the Lard and Wax together, then add the Cantharides in powder; laſtly, the Turpentine; and mix all together into an Ointment †.

Unguentum Mercuriale, ſeu Neapolitanum.
The Mercurial or Neapolitan Ointment.

Take of Quick-ſilver, a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, and liquid Storax, each two ounces; grind them together in a mortar, till the globules of Mercury are no longer

* This Ointment is here ordered in a more ſimple and elegant manner than we commonly meet with it: but among us, 'tis very little uſed; tho as here deſcribed it might, to very good purpoſe, in hot or phagedenic ulcers, that weep a ſaline, acrimonious or corroſive matter, &c.

† This ointment ſeems principally intended to dreſs bliſters withal; in order to render them perpetual, or keep them running during pleaſure; as may commodiouſly be effected by ſpreading a little thereof upon a piece of linen, and applying it occaſionally to the part.

viſible;

visible; then add thereto three pounds of melted Hog's-Lard, and four ounces of Oil of Bays: mix all together into an Ointment, according to the rules of art *.

Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the Leaves of Male-Southernwood, Marjoram, Mint, Peny-royal, Rue, Savin, and Sage; of the Flowers of Camomile, and Lavender; of the Tops of St. *John*'s-wort, and Rosemary, each an ounce: let the Herbs be fresh gather'd, well bruised, and boiled till their aqueous part is evaporated, in five pounds of Neat's-foot Oil, and three pounds of Beef-Suet; then press out all that will run; add thereto half a pound of Oil of Bays, and mix them together into an Ointment †.

* The liquid Storax is here added with judgment; both as it promotes the entire dissolution of the mercurial globules, by its viscosity, and gives the whole a grateful scent.

† The contrivance of this Ointment wou'd be very good, if none of the essential Oils of the Ingredients were lost in the boiling; nothing at all that is foreign to the design of a warm invigorating external medicine entering its composition. As it here stands, 'tis a much more simple and judicious prescription than the *Unguent Nervinum* of the *London* Dispensatory; and if it wants of strength, that may easily be given it occasionally by means of the chemical Oils of the same plants as are here order'd.

Un-

Unguentum Nutritum.

The Ointment called Nutritum *.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Vinegar, each half a pound; of unripe Oil, a pound and half: Grind them well together in a mortar, pouring in at one time a little Oil, and at another a little Vinegar, till the latter no longer appears disunited, but the whole mixture becomes a white Unguent.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of the Ointment of Tutty, an ounce; of the Sugar of Lead, two scruples; of white Vitriol, a scruple; of Camphire, half a scruple: mix them together, and make thereof an Ointment, by the rules of art †.

* This Ointment seems to have received its name from the manner of its preparation, which is, as it were, by Nutrition; the operator now and then feeding it with Oil, and now and then with Vinegar; which being thus incorporated with the Litharge, form, to appearance, a kind of chyle, or a white uniform nutritive mixture. 'Tis of use in drying up, or stopping the flux of serous humours, and the gleety matter that ouzes from old ulcers. The proportion of the Oil to the other ingredients, is here judiciously augmented; to prevent its becoming too stiff, brittle and unfit for use, as we commonly find it in our shops; whence it comes to be little valued among us.

† For simplicity and excellence, few ophthalmic Unguents can compare with this.

Unguentum Opodeldoch.

The Ointment Opodeldoc ||.

Take of the Roots of Angelica, long Birthwort, and Maſterwort, each two ounces; of the leaves of Baſil, Organy, Sage, and wild Thyme; as alſo of the Flowers of Roſemary and Lavender, each an ounce and half; of Juniper-berries, of Bay-berries, and of Cumminſeed, each an ounce: ſlice and bruiſe the Ingredients, all of them being taken dry, and pour thereon a gallon of rectified Spirit of Wine; digeſt them, without heat, for three days, in a cloſe veſſel; then ſet them in a warm *Balneum Mariæ*, for ſome hours; afterwards preſs out the liquor, and add thereto an ounce of Camphire, and two pounds of *Venetian* Soap, cut into ſmall ſlices; then with a gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, digeſt all again in a circulating veſſel, with the junctures luted, till it becomes an Ointment.

Unguentum Pectorale.

Pectoral Ointment.

Take of the Ointment of Marſhmallows,

|| The meaning of the name *Opodeldoch* is not well underſtood; 'twas originally given by *Paracelſus* to a plaiſter which he very much commends againſt ulcers; and which he ſeems to have judiciouſly applied as a chirurgeon; however whimſical he might have been in giving it this chemical Title, according to his uſual liberty in coining words, or tranſpoſing and changing their letters.

two ounces; of *Sperma Ceti*, half an ounce; of Oil of Mace, obtained by expreſſion, two drams; of the diſtill'd Oils of Aniſeed and Roſemary, each half a dram; of the Oil of ſweet Almonds, an ounce: melt the Ointment of Marſhmallows, the *Sperma Ceti*, and the Oil of Almonds together; then having removed them from the fire, put in the diſtill'd Oils, and the Oil of Mace, ſo as to make an Ointment according to the rules of art *.

Unguentum Populeon.
Ointment of Poplar.

℞ Take a pound of the freſh gather'd Buds of the black Poplar; bruiſe them and mix them well with four pounds of freſh Hog's-Lard, to be kept, in this ſtate, put up in a cloſe, glazed Veſſel, till the following Herbs are in ſeaſon. Then take of the Leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Lettice, Garden Poppy, Elder, the greater Houſeleek, common Nightſhade and Orpin, each three ounces; bruiſe them all, and put them to the Lard, mix'd with the Poplar-Buds; now boil them, over a ſoft fire, till the

* There is nothing in the compoſition of this Ointment that forbids its internal uſe, as a good Balſamic or Pectoral medicine, provided the Oil of Mucilages be carefully made for the Ointment of Marſhmallows contain'd therein. However, its title denotes it deſign'd for external application; and indeed by being rubbed warm upon the cheſt, it cannot but be of conſiderable efficacy in ſome diſeaſes of that part.

aqueous

aqueous moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrain and ſtrongly preſs out the Ointment *.

Unguentum Roſaceum, vulgò Pomatum.
Roſe Ointment, commonly called Pomatum.

Take any quantity of Hog's-Lard, cut it into ſmall pieces, put it into a glazed earthen veſſel, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will float ſome inches above it: Let them ſtand together for ten days, the Water being ſhifted once a day; then melt the Lard, with a very ſoft heat, and throw it into a ſufficient quantity of Roſe-water; wherein let it be well work'd; then pouring the Water off from it, add a few drops of Oil of Rhodium †.

* This preſcription hath rejected ſome ſuperfluous ingredients, ſtill retained in other Diſpenſatories; and render'd the compoſition more ſimple, without any diminution of its virtues.

† Scarce any Diſpenſatory-writers appear ſo well acquainted with the moſt approved ways of working the medicinal Simples, as the learned phyſicians of *Edinburg*; which ſhews they have taken uncommon pains, and not diſdain'd to inquire into the too much ſlighted practices of artizans. This, here deliver'd, ſeems to be the true way of making the common Pomatum; which has been found ſo much better than that of the Apothecaries, as to induce them to take it wholly of perſons whoſe trade it is to make it. The ſecret ſeems principally to lye in working the prepared fat up to a ſpume; a moderate heat being applied near the ſurface when put into the pot.

Unguentum Saturninum, vulgò Balſamum Univerſale.

Ointment of Lead, commonly called the Univerſal Balſam.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and red Lead, each a pound; of Vinegar, four pints; and boil them together till one half of the liquor is waſted; then ſtrain off the other; to the remainder add the ſame quantity of Vinegar, and proceed to boil and ſtrain as before, till the operation ſhall have been performed ſix ſeveral times: Then mix all the parcels of ſtrain'd liquor together, in a glazed earthen veſſel, and exhale them to the conſiſtence of an Extract: Take of this Extract, and of white Wax, each three ounces; of Oil-Olive, a pound: and mix them together, according to the rules of art, ſo as to make an Ointment *.

Unguentum Tutiæ.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of Tutty, two ounces; of Calamine, an ounce; of new unſalted Butter, a pound:

* As Vinegar is ſo good a ſolvent for Lead and Litharge, it may be worth the pains to prepare the Extract, for this Unguent, in the manner here deſcribed: 'tis without diſpute a much better way than uſing calcined Lead, and crude Litharge; and this, if it had no other advantage, wou'd give it the preference, as a healer and a dryer, to that Ointment of Lead uſually aſcribed to *Foeſius*, and adopted in the *London Diſpenſatory*.

having

having melted the Butter, ſprinkle the powders therein, and keep all ſtirring till it becomes an Ointment.

Unguentum Vermifugum.
Ointment againſt Worms.

Take of the Leaves of female Southernwood, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tanſey, each two ounces; bruiſe and boil them, with a pound and half of Oil-Olive, and a pound of Hog's-Lard, till the aqueous moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrain and preſs out all that will run; to which add of the Gall of an Ox, and of *Succotrine* Aloes, each an ounce and half; of Colocynth, and Wormſeed, each an ounce; boil them all together, keeping them continually ſtirring, ſo as to make an Ointment *. But obſerve that the Aloes, the Colocynth, and the Wormſeed, are firſt to be reduced to very fine powder †.

* Here we have an inſtance of a compoſition, where the ingredients, tho numerous, conſpire to the ſame intention, and ſeem to uphold each other's virtues: there is nothing improper, or indiſcreetly admitted in the whole; ſo that it cannot well fail of anſwering its end, as an external application in the caſe of worms.

† See the Rules for the making of Ointments at the end of the *Section* of Plaiſters.

SECTION XVIII.

PLAISTERS.

Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum.

Sticking Plaiſter.

TAke of ſimple Diachylon, two pounds; of *Burgundy* Pitch, a pound; and melt them together, ſo as to make a Plaiſter*.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum rubrum.

The red, Anodyne Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, Gum-Elemi, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each ſix ounces; of Colophony, four ounces; of Bole-*Armeniac*, and red Lead, each half an ounce; of Maſtich, Olibanum, Petreol, and liquid Storax, each ſix drams; of Saffron, two drams; and of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce: mix them all together,

* This is a ſimple compoſition, but anſwers the intention well.

and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art *.

Emplastrum Antihystericum.
Antihysteric Plaister.

Take of Galbanum, twelve ounces; of Tacamahac, and yellow Wax, each six ounces; of *Assa fœtida*, four ounces; of the leaves of Rue, the Flowers of Fever-few, and the Seeds of Cummin, each two ounces; of Turpentine, five ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaister according to art; observing to reduce the Herbs and Seed to powder †.

Emplastrum de Betonica.
Plaister of Betony.

Take of the Leaves of fresh Betony, Smallage, of the Bay-tree, of Plantain, and of Sage, each an ounce and half; of Beef-suet, two pounds; bruise the Herbs well, and boil them over a gentle fire, with the Suet, till their moisture is consumed; then press out all that will run, and add thereto of yellow Wax,

* As this is questionless innocent, so it appears to be an effectual plaister for the purpose expressed by its title.

† Much more is to be expected from this composition, than the bare application of a Galbanum-Plaister, to the navel in hysteric cases.

Gum-Elemi, Roſin of the Pine-tree, and Turpentine, each two pounds; melt them all together, and, before they cool, ſprinkle the following powders therein; *viz.* of Maſtich and Olibanum, each two ounces; and make a Plaiſter thereof, according to the rules of art *.

Emplaſtrum Cephalicum.
Cephalic Plaiſter.

Take of Taçamahac, two ounces; of Labdanum, and ſolid Storax, each half an ounce; of yellow Wax, three ounces; of white Roſin, an ounce; of Myrrh, and Caſtor, each two drams; of *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; of the diſtill'd Oil of Lavender, and that of Amber, each a dram: mix them all together, and make a Plaiſter thereof, according to the rules of art. But obſerve to add the diſtill'd Oils to the other ingredients, after they are removed from the fire, and become almoſt cold †.

* This preſcription rejects ſeveral uſeleſs circumſtances and ingredients, that are ſtill retain'd in the *Emplaſtrum de Betonica* of the *London* Diſpenſatory; and contrives the whole in a much better manner.

† This appears to be an incomparably better plaiſter, to apply to the head and feet, in cephalic and nervous caſes, than the *Emplaſtrum Cephalicum* of the *London* Diſpenſatory, preſcribed for the ſame purpoſe: The addition of the Caſtor, the diſtill'd Oils of Lavender, and of Amber, here, inſtead of the Bean-meal, the Vetch-meal, and the Pigeon's-dung there; ſhews the ſagacity of the compilers.

Em-

Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.
Plaiſter of Hemlock with Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills; add to the ſolution, four ounces of the Juice of the leaves of Hemlock; ſtrain the whole, and boil it into a Plaiſter.

Emplaſtrum Defenſivum.
Defenſive Plaiſter.

Take of the Juices of Shepherd's-purſe, Knot-graſs, Horſe-tail, Yarrow, Plantain, the greater Houſe-leek, common Nightſhade, and the greater Comfrey, each half a pint; of Oil-Olive, three pints; of Hog's-lard; two pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds and a half; and of red Lead, half a pound: boil them up together, almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter, and diſſolve therein of yellow Wax, and white Roſin, each four ounces; then add of Olibanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, each four ounces; as alſo the following ingredients reduced to Powder; *viz.* of Bole-Armeniac, a pound; of the greater Comfrey-Root, Pomegranate-Bark, Balauſtines, Maſtich, Dragon's-Blood, and red Saunders, each two ounces: mix them, and make thereof a Plaiſter, according to the rules of art *.

Em-

* There is a good deal of trouble required in the making of this plaiſter; particularly in the expreſſion of the

Emplaſtrum Diachylôn * Simplex.

Simple Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, a pound and half; and boil them up to a Plaiſter ||.

Emplaſtrum Diachylôn cum Gummi.

Diachylon with Gums.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds; and boil them almoſt to the conſiſtence of a Plaiſter; then add thereto of Gum Ammoniac and Galbanum, each four ounces; of Opopanax and Sagapenum, each two ounces; of yellow Wax, and *Venice* Turpentine, each half a pound;

juices; part whereof, at leaſt, may ſeem needleſs; as the ſame ingredients might, perhaps, to better advantage be added in powder. However, as it ſtands, 'tis certainly a good compoſition, for the end propoſed to be anſwered by it.

* The word implies a compoſition of Juices, from δια of, and χύλος Juice.

|| This is readily and commodiouſly done, if the Oil of Mucilages be, as it ought, kept ready prepared; but the rule given at the end of this *Section*, for the making of plaiſters, muſt be here obſerved; for if you attempt to boil this plaiſter, without the addition of water, the whiteneſs, for which it is valued, will preſently be loſt.

and

and boil them into a Plaister according to art †.

Emplastrum Diapalmæ dictum.

Diapalma.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Oil-Olive, each three pounds; of Hog's-lard, two pounds; and boil them together, keeping them continually stirring * till they become a Plaister; to which if there be added four ounces of burnt *Chalcitis*, or calcined white Vitriol, it becomes the *Emplastrum Diachalciteos*, or Vitriol-Plaister ‖.

Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering-Plaister.

Take of Melilot Plaister, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each half a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, and *Cantharides*, each five ounces: mix them together, and make them into a Plaister according to art; but observe to reduce the *Can-*

† The change of Bdellium for Opopanax in this prescription, seems to be rather for the better.

* The ridiculous circumstance of stirring this plaister with a palm-tree stick, which is supposed to have given it the name of *Diapalma*, is here omitted.

‖ *Chalcitis*, or Brass-stone, is a species of Vitriol. See the note upon it, among minerals, in the Catalogue of Simples.

tharides

tharides to very fine Powder *, and add them to the other ingredients firſt melted together.

Emplaſtrum ad Herniam.

Rupture-Plaiſter.

Take of Balauſtines, Galls, Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Pomegranate Rind, Oak Bark, Plantain Seed, and Sumach, each ſix drams; reduce them to powder, and let them ſteep, for four days, in a ſufficient quantity of Vinegar; then dry them with a gentle heat, and add there-

* By the particular caution here given, of reducing the *Cantharides* to very fine powder, which is contrary to the common practice among us, the learned compilers doubtleſs intend ſomething more than to conceal the chief ingredient in the compoſition; as by this means is done by ſome who ſell what they call *Perpetual Bliſtering Plaiſter*. As theſe flyes abound with a certain corroſive ſalt, whereto their epiſpaſtic virtue ſeems principally owing; it is doubtleſs beſt to bring as many of their parts as poſſible into immediate contact with the skin, to be affected by their application; whence alſo their ſtimulus will be the greater upon the body: and this end I conceive the learned gentlemen propoſe to forward, by here ordering the cantharides in very fine powder. Another caution too, it may be proper to obſerve in the making of this plaiſter, whereon ſo much depends, and that is, not to add the fine powder of the flyes to the other ingredients, whilſt they remain ſcalding hot; for in all probability this would cauſe ſome of their fine, pungent, volatile, and tho' animal, yet cauſtic Salt to evaporate, and be loſt to the plaiſter; which, for the ſame reaſon, ought not to be ſpread with too hot a ſpatula.

to the following powders; *viz.* of the greater Comfrey, the Leaves of Horſe-tail, Aloes, Maſtich, Myrrh, Mummy, and Frankincenſe, each two ounces; of Bole-Armeniac, Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragon's-Blood, each three ounces: all the preceding Powders being mix'd, let them be put to the following ingredients, melted together; *viz.* ſolid Pitch, two pounds; yellow Wax, and Turpentine, each a pound; and make all into a Plaiſter, with the requiſite art *.

Emplaſtrum è Meliloto.

Melilot Plaiſter.

Take of the freſh Herb Melilot, three pounds; bruiſe it well, put it into four pounds of melted Beef-ſuet, and boil them together till the Herb becomes almoſt criſp †; then ſtrongly preſs out the Suet, and add thereto ſix pounds of white Roſin, and three pounds of yellow Wax; boiling them a little together, ſo as to make a Plaiſter.

* To mend the conſiſtence of this plaiſter, as ordered in the *London* Diſpenſatory, and fit it for ſeparate uſe, Dr. *Quincy* directs the Litharge to be boiled up with Oil to a *Diachylon*; but this preſcription, by well adjuſting the quantity of Turpentine, and adding a ſuitable proportion of wax, hath guarded againſt the bad conſiſtence, as it has otherwiſe improved the compoſition, of the medicine.

† Thus may the *Sevum Melilati* be made, and kept in readineſs for the plaiſter at any time.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaiſter.

Take of ſimple Diachylon, a pound; of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound; melt them together; then add half a pound of Quick-ſilver; an ounce of *Venice* Turpentine; and an ounce and half of liquid Storax, which are to be firſt thoroughly mixed together in a mortar, till the Quick-ſilver no longer remains diſcernible †.

Emplaſtrum de Minio ſimplex.

Simple red Lead Plaiſter.

Take of red Lead, a pound; of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of Vinegar, half a pint; and boil them together over a ſlow fire, ſo as to make a Plaiſter *.

Emplaſtrum de Minio cum Sapone.

Red Lead Plaiſter with Soap.

This is made by adding to the ſimple red

† This is an excellent preſcription; the Gum Ammoniac, and the liquid Storax add conſiderably to its diſcutient and ſuppurating virtues; which are what we principally require in a mercurial plaiſter.

* The plaiſter will become brown or black, before it comes to its due conſiſtence, or the vinegar is evaporated; this being a more powerful ſolvent for all preparations of lead, than water, with which the minium may be boiled red.

Lead

Lead Plaiſter, when taken off the fire, whilſt it yet remains hot, after the exhalation of the moiſture, half a pound of *Venice* Soap, thin ſlic'd; and ſtirring them forcibly together, ſo as to diſſolve the Soap, and make a Plaiſter according to art *.

Emplaſtrum de Mucilaginibus, ſeu Diachylôn compoſitum.

Mucilage Plaiſter, or Compound Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, ſix ounces; of yellow Wax, twenty ounces; of Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, and Sagapenum, each half an ounce; of Saffron, in powder, two drams; of Turpentine, two ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaiſter, according to the rules of art †.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum.

Oxycroceum. ||

Take of yellow Wax, Colophony, and com-

* This differs only in the proportion of the ingredients from the *Emplaſtrum de Sapone* of the *London* Diſpenſatory.

† The keeping the Oil of Mucilages ready prepared, greatly leſſens the trouble, otherwiſe found in making this plaiſter.

|| The name *Oxycroceum* implies a compoſition of Vinegar and Saffron; tho' no Vinegar be here uſed: but in other Diſpenſatories the Gums are ordered to be diſſolved therein.

mon

mon Pitch, each half a pound; melt them over a gentle fire, and add of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; and afterwards ſprinkle in the following powders; *viz.* of Maſtich, Myrrh, Olibanum, and Saffron, each two ounces; mix all together, and make a plaiſter thereof, according to art.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum.

Stomach Plaiſter.

Take of yellow Wax, half a pound, Gum-Caranna, Tacamahac, and liquid Storax, of each three ounces; Oil of Camomile, half a pound; and *Venice* Turpentine, four ounces: diſſolve them all together; then add the following ingredients, reduced to powder; *viz.* of Bayberries, two ounces, of Galangal Root, and Cummin Seed, each an ounce; of the Leaves of common Wormwood, and Mint, each ſix drams; of Cloves and Cubebs, each half an ounce: mix them, and make thereof a Plaiſter according to art *.

* The *Emplaſtrum Stomachicum Magiſtrale* of the *London* Diſpenſatory, tho' ſomewhat faulty in its compoſition, ſeems preferable to this; as better anſwering the intention of warming and corroborating the ſtomach, invigorating the parts whereto 'tis applied, and refreſhing the ſpirits by its grateful aromatic odour. The ingredients in that are too numerous, and ſome admitted which contribute little or nothing to the intention; but in retaining the eſſential Oil of Mint, the *Oleum Nardinum*, and the *Oleum Spicæ*, it certainly deſerves the preference.

Em-

Emplaſtrum Volatile.

Volatile Plaiſter.

Take of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce; grind it in a mortar, gradually pouring thereto an ounce of ſpirit of Sal-Ammoniac; and when they are thoroughly incorporated, add to them by degrees, half an ounce of Tacamahac, in powder; and mix them together*.

General Rules *for the making of* Ointments *and* Plaisters.

I. *Such* Ointments *and* Plaiſters *as have plants in their compoſition, are to be boiled till the herb becomes almoſt criſp; with care to avoid their turning black* †; *then, after*

* The virtue of this plaiſter ſeems principally to depend upon the ſpirit of Sal-Ammoniac; which, applied in this form, muſt act as a ſtrong ſtimulus; and by the corrugations it cauſes of the fibres, tend to diſlodge any impacted matter that clogs up the pores, and hinders the natural functions of the part. The ſpirit of Sal-Ammoniac here deſign'd, is that prepared with ſalt of Tartar; which alone is hereafter ordered in this Diſpenſatory: whoever deſires to have the character and medicinal uſes of that Spirit, may find them in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, p. 202, 203. Pract. as alſo in *Quincy's Diſpenſatory*, p. 303, 304.

† Which they will preſently do, if continued boiling after the aqueous moiſture of the Herb is once totally exhaled.

ſtraining,

straining, they are again to be set over the fire, to evaporate all their moisture: Consequently the plants must be fresh-gather'd, succulent, and well bruised, unless they are ordered dry.

II. *The* metalline powders *are to be first boiled with the oily or fat ingredients, till they thoroughly incorporate; but Plaisters require to be mix'd with Spring-water* * *till they become of the proper consistence.* Gums, *which are readily dissolvable, as also* Powders *and Turpentine, are to be added towards the end of the operation.*

III. Ointments *as well as* Plaisters *are not to be all made of the same consistence; the softer* Plaisters *come under the name of* Cerates, *and ought to be kept in Gally-pots or Bladders; as those of a more solid nature are formed into rolls. But the composition of both is so various, that particular rules are generally added to direct the artist.*

* Observe never to add cold Water to a pan of boiling plaister; for this might prove of dangerous consequence, by throwing the scalding composition around with great violence; but when water is required, let it be put in hot, or in the state of boiling, and then no mischief need be feared.

CHE-

Chemical Medicines.

CLASS I.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of VEGETABLES *.

SECTION I.

DISTILL'D OILS.

Oleum Abſinthii.
Oil of Wormwood.

TAKE any quantity of the plant Wormwood, moderately dry'd in the ſhade and cut to pieces; as much Spring-water as will commodiouſly keep it a-float; and a proper quantity of Sea-ſalt, to give the liquor a tolerable ſharpneſs: let them ſteep together for

* The order obſerved in the pure chemical part is no leſs exact and beautiful than that in the *Galenical*, or rather the preceding mixt part of this Diſpenſatory; and no other thanwhat is religiouſly,and with great propriety, purſued by the accurate *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*.

eight days; then distil them, by the alembic, with a somewhat smarter fire, than what is used in the distillation of waters; and afterwards separate the *Oil* from the Water, according to the rules of art *.

In the same manner are distill'd,

Oleum Herb.	The Oils of the Plants
Majoranæ,	Marjoram.
Menthæ,	Mint.
Pulegii,	Peny-royal.
Rorismarini,	Rosemary.
Rutæ, &c.	Rue, *&c.*
Flor.	Of the Flowers of
Chamæmeli,	Camomile.
Lavendulæ, &c.	Lavender, *&c.*
Sem.	Of the Seeds of
Anisi,	Anise.
Carui,	Caraway.
Cumini,	Cummin.
Fœniculi, &c.	Fennel, *&c.*
Cort.	Of the Rind of
Aurantiorum,	Citrons.
Citriorum,	Lemmons.
Limonum.	Oranges.
Caryophyllorum,	Of Cloves.
Cinnamomi,	Cinnamon.
Macis,	Mace.
Nucis Moschatæ, &c.	Nutmegs, *&c.*

But

* The addition of the Sea-salt, or any mineral acid, will considerably increase the quantity of the oil; (as the judicious *Homberg* first discover'd) by opening the little

But obſerve that all *Seeds* and *Spices* ought to be bruiſed before they are ſet to ſteep.

All manner of unctuous *Vegetables* will afford their Oil by this kind of treatment; provided the time of digeſtion be ſuited to the ſtrength and texture of the ſubject. The tendereſt plants ſcarce require any digeſtion at all; thoſe of a ſoft and yielding nature, require one of two or three days; the viſcous one of as many weeks; and the woody and reſinous one, of as many months. The longer the digeſtion is continued, the larger quantity of Sea-ſalt is to be added; inſtead whereof may be uſed *Nitre*, *crude Tartar*, or any *fix'd acid Spirit*. The Water ſeparated from the Oil, may be employed to advantage in future diſtillations *.

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi.
Oil of Juniper-Berries.

Take any quantity of bruiſed Juniper-berries, half their weight of Spring-water, and

little cells of the plant wherein 'tis naturally lodg'd; at the ſame time preſerving the ſubject ſound and untainted: ſo that whatever eſſential Oil is ſet looſe by the digeſtion, is kept unchanged; and thus the ſmart fire, cannot fail to raiſe it in diſtillation. For the whole rationale whereof, and the manner of ſeparating the eſſential Oils of Vegetables, the reader may conſult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*. pag. 76—96, and 99, 100. PRACT.

* For the rationale and amplehiſtory of theſe matters, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, ubi ſupra.

a ſmall proportion of Yeſt; let them ſtand together for ſome days, but not too long, to ferment; then add a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water, and diſtill the whole by the alembic; ſeparating the Oil, according to art, from the Water.

After the ſame manner are diſtill'd *Oleum Baccar. Lauri, &c. Herb. Sabinæ, &c.* the *Oils* of *Bay-berries*, and other Berries of that kind; the Oils of *Savin*, and other plants of that nature; and indeed the Oils of all viſcous ſubjects, or thoſe of a cloſe texture *.

Oleum Terebinthinæ.
Oil of Turpentine.

Take any quantity of Turpentine, melted over a gentle fire, and pour it into a glaſs retort, ſo as to fill one half thereof; then fitting on the receiver, diſtil in a Sand-heat; and with a ſoft fire, there will come over an acid Spirit; then, the fire being gradually increaſed, a limpid *Oil*, commonly called æthereal Spirit, and at length a yellow Oil; leaving the Colophony at bottom; which being urged with the laſt degree of fire, will alſo afford a red and dusky-red Oil, that falls

* For the method of procuring this Oil, without any previous fermentation, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 85, 86. PRACT. tho 'tis certain that in ſome ſubjects, particularly in thoſe diſpoſed to afford but a ſmall proportion of oil, an imperfect fermentation will increaſe the quantity.

thro'

thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the receiver.

The Gums Ammoniac,
Caranna,
Elemi,
Galbanum,
Sagapenum,
Storax, ſolid and liquid,
Tacamahac, *&c.*

diſtill'd in the ſame manner, afford an acid Liquor and an Empyreumatical Oil.

Turpentine diſtill'd, by the alembic, with four times its own quantity of Water, yields a limpid Oil; leaving the Colophony behind, after the evaporation of all the Water, capable of affording upon diſtillation, by the retort, a yellow, a red, and a dusky-red Oil.

An *Oil* or pure *Balſam* is drawn from Gums and Roſins diſtill'd with Water *.

Oleum Guajaci.

Oil of Guaiacum.

Take any quantity of Guaiacum-Chips, put them into a retort of Earth, or Glaſs, and gradually diſtil them in a naked fire, or a Sand-furnace: an acid liquor will firſt aſcend,

* For farther information upon this article, the diſtillation of *Gums* or *Balſams*, we cannot refer the reader better than to *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 101—106. PRACT.

then a light red Oil, and at length, with the utmoſt degree of heat, a thick black Oil, that ſinks thro' the other liquors, to the bottom of the retort *.

In like manner are diſtill'd,

Oleum	The Oils of
Lig. Buxi,	Box-Wood.
Coryli,	Hazel-Wood.
Juniperi, &c.	Juniper-Wood, *&c.* as alſo of
Camphoræ.	Camphire.

Oleum Benzoini.
Oil of Benjamin.

After the Flowers of Benjamin are ſublimed, put the remainder into a glaſs retort, and diſtil off the Oil in a Sand-heat. The Flowers of Benjamin are obtain'd in the following manner †.

Flores Benzoini.
Flowers of Benjamin.

Take any quantity of powder'd Benjamin, and put it into a glazed pot, and fit a cone of paper to the brim thereof; then adminiſter a ſlow fire, that the Flowers may ſublime; and repeat the operation till the paper becomes foul with the aſcending Oil.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 89—91. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry.* Proceſs 32. pag. 101. 105.

SEC-

SECTION II.

EXTRACTS and ROSINS.

Extractum Plantaginis.
Extract of Plantain.

TAKE any quantity of Plantain-Juice, clarify it, either by reſt, the filtre, or the white of eggs *; and afterwards evaporate it to the conſiſtence of honey †.

In the ſame manner are prepared the Extracts of all acid, cold, ſucculent and ſtyptic plants.

Extractum Abſinthii.
Extract of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of dry'd Wormwood, and a ſuitable proportion of Spring-water;

* For the ſeveral methods of clarifying vegetable juices or decoctions, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 26, 27. PRACT.

† The Extract of Plantain is doubtleſs here deſign'd as a ſtyptic and refrigerating medicine; which are intentions it anſwers well: but to expect theſe virtues, to any great degree, in the ſimple water of the plant, betrays a ſtrange ignorance in chemiſtry.

boil them together till the Water has extracted all the virtue of the plant; then filtre the Decoction, and evaporate it, over a ſlow fire, to the conſiſtence of honey. But whilſt the decoction is in hand, add to it a little ſalt of Tartar *.

Extractum	The Extracts of
Rad. Gentianæ,	Gentian-root.
Helebori nigri,	BlackHellebore-root.
Hellenii,	Ellicampane-root.
Rhabarbari,	Rhubarb.
Cort. Peruviani,	*Peruvian* Bark.
Herb. Centaurii minoris,	The Herb Centory, the leſs.
Flor. Chamæmeli, &c.	Camomile Flowers, *&c.*

are prepared in the ſame manner; ſo likewiſe are the Extracts of all *fix'd Aromatics.*

Extractum Jalappæ.
Extract of Jalap.

Take any quantity of Jalap-root, well bruiſed, and pour as much rectified Spirit of Wine thereon, as will float four inches above it; extract the Tincture *in Balneo Mariæ*; which being poured off, add to the remaining maſs a proper quantity of Spring-water; and boil

*. The addition of the Salt of Tartar conſiderably improves the preparation; as it opens the texture of the plant, fetches out its virtues, and tends to keep the Extract from growing too dry for uſe.

them

them together for an hour; then mix the filtred Decoction with the former Tincture, and evaporate them to the conſiſtence of honey: adding alſo a little ſalt of Tartar*.

Extractum	The Extracts of
Mechoacannæ,	Mechoacan and
Turpethi,	Turbith,

are made in the ſame manner; ſo likewiſe are the Extracts of all reſinous Bodies †.

Reſina Jalappæ.
Roſin of Jalap.

Take any quantity of well-bruiſed Jalap-root, and pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine, as will riſe four inches above it; digeſt them together, *in Balneo Mariæ,* ſo as to extract the Tincture; which being filtred, pour to it a ſufficient quantity of Spring-Water, and the Roſin will precipitate to the bottom,

* By changing the menſtruum, in the ſecond operation, the learned compilers prudently deſign to gain the ſaline as well as the reſinous part of the Jalap in the extract; which makes it a much more ſafe, as well as a more effectual remedy in many caſes. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 159. PRACT.

† This Article of Extracts is here conducted with good skill and judgment, ariſing from a thorough acquaintance with the properties of Simples, and the moſt ſuitable ways of obtaining their medicinal parts; for farther proof and illuſtration whereof, the reader may be pleaſed to conſult *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 20, 29. PRACT.

which

which is afterwards to be dry'd with a very ſoft heat.

Thus likewiſe are prepared,

Reſina Guajaci, Scammonii, &c.	The Roſins of Guaiacum. Scammony, *&c* *.

* If the reader deſires to be fully inſtructed in the beſt manner of obtaining the Roſins of different vegetables; with the theory or mechanical rationale thereof, he cannot do better than conſult the diligent *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 157—167.

SEC-

SECTION III.

SALTS *both Eſſential and Fix'd; with the Preparations of* TARTAR.

Sal Eſſentiale Acetoſæ.
Eſſential Salt of Sorrel.

TAKE any quantity of the Juice of Sorrel, clarified by ſtanding, and evaporate two thirds of it away; ſtrain the remainder through a flannel bag, and again exhale it to a pellicle; then put it into a glaſs veſſel *, and pour a little Oil-Olive upon the top; ſet the veſſel in a cellar, till numerous cryſtals appear therein; which are to be firſt gently waſh'd with Spring-water, and then dry'd.

* Or rather an unglazed earthen one, that the ſalt may the ſooner ſhoot and ſtick to the ſides thereof. This is the direction of the learned *Boerhaave*; tho with all the aſſiſtances he cou'd invent, he aſſures us he never finiſhed this proceſs in leſs than half a year; the *Engliſh* and *French* phyſicians, therefore, ſeem much happier, if they can perform it in eight or ten days; as the *London Diſpenſatory*, and *Lemery*'s Chemiſtry conſpire to perſuade one. See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 34. PRACT. *Pharmacop. Londinenſ.* under *Salis Eſſentialis parandi Ratio*, and *Lemery*'s *Chemiſtry* Chap. XII. of *Vegetables*.

Sal

Sal	The Eſſential Salts of the
Centaurii minoris,	Leſſer Centory,
Cichorei,	Succory,
Euphraſiæ,	Eye-bright,
Fumariæ,	Fumatory,
Plantaginis,	Plantain,
Quercûs, &c.	Oak, *&c.*

are obtain'd in the ſame manner; as are alſo the Salts of all acid, auſtere, aſtringent and very bitter plants, that contain but little Oil.

The Waters of theſe plants, which are obtainable to no good purpoſe by diſtillation, may be made by diſſolving a proper proportion of their eſſential Salt in Spring-water *.

Sal Fixum Abſinthii.
Fix'd Salt of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of the Herb Wormwood, either freſh gather'd or gently dry'd, put it into an iron pan, and with a ſoft fire reduce it to white aſhes; of which make a lixivium, with a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the lixivium, and with a gentle fire, evaporate it to a brown Salt; which by a few repeated ſolutions, filtrations and coagulations will become pure and white †.

* It is with great pleaſure that the reader, thro this whole work, will obſerve ſo good an acquaintance with chemiſtry in the learned compilers; as indeed it were very raſh to write a public Diſpenſatory without it.

† To ſave trouble and charge, this Salt is prepared by our whole-ſale dealers in a much ſhorter manner from *Cineres Clavellati.*

After

After the ſame method are obtained,

Sal	The fix'd Salts of
Artemiſiæ,	Mugwort.
Cardui Benedicti,	Carduus-Benedictus.
Centaurii minoris,	Centory, the leſs.
Fabarum ſtipit.	Bean-Stalks.
Geniſtæ,	Broom.
Scordii,	Scordium.
Tamariſci, &c.	Tamarisk, *&c.*

Cryſtalli Tartari.
Cryſtals of Tartar *.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, reduced to powder, diſſolve it in twenty times its own weight of Water, and filtre the ſolution, whilſt it is yet hot, thro Cap-paper, into a wooden veſſel; then expoſe it to the cold air for a night longer, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel; after which, pouring off the water, let the cryſtals be taken out and dry'd. There is no difference between this and

Cremor Tartari †.
Cream of Tartar.

Take any quantity of the foregoing filtred ſolution of Tartar, and boil it over the fire,

* The preparations of Tartar very juſtly make a part of this Section, as being no other than the eſſential Salt of a fermented vegetable Juice, or Wine.

† Except in the manner of preparation; which ſeems to have given it the name of Cream of Tartar.

till

till a thick skin appears on the ſurface, which is to be taken off with a perforated wooden ladle; then boil it till a new skin ariſes, and take this off as the former, and continue to do thus till all the water is waſted in this manner; and at length dry what was ſo skim'd off, in the Sun.

Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, wrap it up in moiſten'd Cap-paper, and calcine it in a reverberating Furnace till it becomes very white; then diſſolve it in hot water, filtre the ſolution, and exhale it, in a glaſs veſſel, or one of glazed earth, till it becomes as white as ſnow, and perfectly dry; keeping it continually ſtirring with an iron ladle towards the end of the operation; to prevent its ſticking to the bottom of the veſſel.

This Salt is alſo prepared from Tartar, and half its weight of Nitre, reduced to powder; the mixture being deflagrated in a crucible, and calcined in a ſtrong fire, for an hour; and afterwards depurated by ſolution, filtration and evaporation *.

* As the moſt approved chemical authors declare they find no difference between the fix'd Salts of vegetable ſubſtances; there can be no great harm, if the trading chemiſts make uſe of the cheapeſt ſubject they can procure for the making of what is called Salt of Tartar.

If the Salt of Tartar be required ſtronger, let the white Salt be fuſed with a very violent fire, in a crucible, and reverberated, for ſome hours; till it turns of a greeniſh or blue colour.

Liquamen Tartar, vulgò Oleum Tartari per deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Tartar, commonly called Oil of Tartar per deliquium.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, put it into a flat glaſs veſſel, and expoſe it to the air of a moiſt place for ſome days, ſo as that it may diſſolve into a liquor, which is either to be filtred, or freed from its fæces, by inclining the veſſel.

The higher this Salt is calcined, the eaſier it reſolves *.

Tartarum Vitriolatum.

Tartar of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, put it into a capacious glaſs veſſel, and add thereto, drop by drop, a ſufficient quantity of rectified Oil of Vitriol; that is, ſo much as will put a ſtop to all farther ef-

* As more ſtrongly attracting the moiſture of the air; which appears to be a much better menſtruum for this purpoſe than bare common water, as containing many more active parts than that.

ferveſcence;

ferveſcence; then evaporate the mixture, with a gentle heat, till it grows dry *.

If the *white Præcipitate* made in this operation be diſſolved in hot water, then filtred and evaporated to a pellicle, it will ſhoot into cryſtals.

Tartarus Solubilis.
Soluble Tartar.

Take any quantity of the Cryſtals of Tartar, and diſſolve them in ten times their own weight of hot Spring-water; add to the ſolution, drop by drop, a ſufficient quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, ſo much as ſtops all farther efferveſcence: whilſt the liquor remains hot, let it be filtred; and evaporated, in an earthen veſſel, till it grows dry, or only till a skin appears on the ſurface, ſo as that the Salt may be reduced to cryſtals †.

Sapo Tartareus.
Soap of Tartar.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, thoroughly calcined; and, whilſt it yet remains

* The *Caput Mortuum* of the *Spiritus Nitri fortis*, made with Oil of vitriol, and ſometimes called by the name of *Sal Enixum Paracelſi*, is no bad ſubſtitute for this preparation; and accordingly is often ſold for the thing it ſelf.

† For more particular directions and informations relating to this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 181—183. PRACT.

hot,

hot, reduce it to powder, put it into a wide glaſs veſſel, and immediately pour thereon twice its weight of Oil of Turpentine; and let them ſtand together in a cellar for ſome weeks, till the Oil ſhall have entred the Salt; then by degrees add more Oil, till at length the Salt ſhall have imbibed thrice its own quantity thereof; and they both together incorporate into a Soap, which they will do in the ſpace of a month or two, provided the matter be daily kept ſtirring.

The operation will be finiſh'd the ſooner, if the containing veſſel be faſten'd to the ſails of a wind-mill, or any other machine that has a ſwift circular motion *.

Lapis Septicus, ſeu Cauterium Potentiale. *Potential Cautery.*

Take of Pot-aſhes and Quick-lime, each a like quantity, and a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water; let them ſtand together, for ſome days, in a veſſel of glaſs or glazed earth, then filtre the liquor, and evaporate it till it acquires the hardneſs of a ſtone †.

* There are ſeveral particular circumſtances to be carefully obſerv'd in the conduct of this proceſs; and upon which its ſucceſs depends. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 178—180. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 50. PRACT.

CLASS II.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of ANIMALS.

Spiritus, Sal & Oleum Cornu Cervi.
Spirit, Salt and Oil of Hart's-horn.

TAKE any quantity of Hartſhorn, broke into ſmall pieces, and put it into an earthen or a coated glaſs retort, ſo as to fill the ſame up to the neck; fit a large receiver thereto, and diſtil with due degrees of heat, in an open fire. The *Phlegm* will firſt aſcend, then the Spirit, next the yellow *Oily Salt*, and at length the dusky red *Oil*, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the bottom, which being calcined in an open fire till it becomes white, is called by the name of *calcined Hartſhorn*.

The ſeveral preparations being pour'd out of the receiver, are thus ſeparated.

The Oil is ſeparated from the Phlegm and Spirit by filtration; the two latter preſſing thro', and leaving the Oil behind.

The

The phlegm is ſeparated from the ſpirit by gentle diſtillation, in a tall veſſel; the ſpirit aſcending firſt, and leaving the phlegm behind.

The ſpirit may be reſolved into ſalt and phlegm, by diſtilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; for thus the dry ſalt will fix it ſelf to the head, and leave the phlegm at the bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil, by ſubliming it with ſix times its own quantity of chalk, or calcined bones; for by this means the Oil is kept down, whilſt the Salt ſublimes *.

A Spirit, Salt and Oil,

May in like manner be diſtill'd from all the ſolid parts of Animals; as alſo from their blood, provided it be firſt dry'd by a gentle heat †.

The ſame may be done from Urine, evaporated to the conſiſtence of honey, and putrefied; or whilſt it remains freſh, provided it be mix'd with four times its own quantity of Sand; or an equal proportion of any fix'd alkaline Salt.

* For full and particular directions relating to theſe ſeveral operations, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 220—225. PRACT.

† For proof of this, ſee *Boerhaave*'s Proceſſes upon Animals, *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 217-220, &c. PRACT.

Urine, with the addition of Quick-lime, affords nothing but an exceeding pungent Spirit.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium.

Factitious Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of any kind of labouring Cattle, three quarts; of Sea-ſalt, two pounds; of Wood-ſoot, one pound; and boil them together into a maſs, put this into proper ſubliming-pots, and urge it with a gradual fire, to ſublime the Salt; which will become purer by repeated ſolutions in water, filtration and evaporation continued till it remains dry; as alſo by repeated ſublimation.

But this is brought from abroad ready prepared to our hands.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of Sal-Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar, each a like quantity, grind them ſeparately, then mix them together, and put them into a glaſs retort, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will ſerve to diſſolve the Salts. Then diſtil the whole in a Sand-heat, till the Salt that is caked in the receiver begins to diſſolve or fall from the ſides thereof.

Sal

Sal Ammoniacum volatile.
Volatile Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of powder'd Sal-Ammoniac, and Salt of Tartar, ground whilſt it is yet hot, each a like quantity; mix them whilſt they are dry, and immediately throw them into a glaſs cucurbit, with a blind head; then urge them with a ſtrong fire in a Sand-furnace, ſo as an exceeding white Salt may ſublime into the head *.

Oleum Ceræ.
Oil of Wax.

Take any quantity of Wax, melt it with twice its own weight of Sand, put it into a retort, and diſtil it in a Sand-heat; an acid liquor will firſt come over, then a *thick Oil*, which will ſtick to the neck of the retort, unleſs melted down by the application of a live coal.

This Oil is rectified into a thin one, by diſtilling it *per ſe* in a Sand-heat †.

* For the full Hiſtory of Sal-Ammoniac, with its various Preparations, and the beſt manner of conducting the proceſſes, &c. ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 198—204. PRACT.

† We have an inſtructive general proceſs upon Wax in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 105, 106. PRACT.

CLASS III.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of MINERALS.

SECTION I.

PREPARATIONS of SALTS.

Spiritus Salis.
Spirit of Salt.

TAKE of dry'd Sea-ſalt, a pound; and three pounds of Brick-duſt; mix them together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill but one half; place the veſſel in a reverberating Furnace, and fitting it with a capacious receiver, keep a ſlow fire at the firſt: Then throwing away the phlegm that comes over, and luting well the junctures, increaſe the heat till all the ſpirit ſhall, like clouds, be driven into the receiver.

Spiritus Salis Glauberi.
Glauber's Spirit of Salt.

Take of Sea-ſalt dry'd and reduced to powder, two pounds; of Oil of Vitriol, a pound; and as much Spring-water as will ſerve to diſſolve the Salt; put them into a glaſs retort, and diſtil them in a Sand-heat, till they become dry *.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.
Glauber's wonderful Salt.

Take what remains behind in the diſtillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Salt, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water; filtre the ſolution, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then ſet it in a cold place for ſome days, that the cryſtals may ſhoot, which are to be ſeparated from the corroſive liquor and dry'd: but if they prove too ſharp, let them again be diſſolved in water, and filtre the ſolution; obſerving to evaporate it with care, only ſo

* For the previous preparation of the Sea-Salt, uſed in theſe proceſſes, with the methods of conducting them to the beſt advantage; the difference of the productions, &c. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 245 — 247. PRACT.

far as that the Salt may be reduced to cry-ſtals *.

Spiritus Salis dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Salt.

Take one part of Spirit of Salt, and three parts of rectified Spirit of Wine †; digeſt them together for ſome days; then diſtil them according to art in a Sand-heat; taking care towards the end of the operation that the retort break not with a too violent fire. And repeat the diſtillation three or four times.

Sal Prunellæ.
Salt Prunella.

Take of purified Nitre reduced to powder, two pounds, fuſe it in a crucible, and gradually ſprinkle thereon an ounce of the Flowers of Sulphur; when the deflagration is

* *Glauber*'s account of this Salt is truly wonderful; but its medicinal virtues are what deſervedly gains it a place in this Diſpenſatory; being one of the quickeſt cathartics yet known, yet working kindly and without griping. The ſolution of it in any diſtill'd water may be very advantageouſly diſguiſed by the addition of a red, a blue, or yellow Syrup. But for the cautions required in its exhibition, See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 248.

† Some, as particularly Mr. *Lemery*, mix them in an equal proportion.

over,

over, pour out the melted Salt upon a copper plate, first made clean, dry and hot, so as that the Salt may be formed into thin cakes.

Sal Polychrestum.

Salt of many Virtues.

Take of powder'd Nitre, and of the Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; mix them well together, and by degrees throw them into an ignited crucible. After the deflagration ceases, keep the crucible in the fire for one hour; then purify the Salt, by dissolving it in hot Water, filtring the Solution and exhaling it till it becomes dry.

Spiritus Nitri.

Spirit of Nitre.

This is distill'd from Nitre in the same manner as Spirit of Salt.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

This is made with Spirit of Nitre in the same manner as sweet Spirit of Salt *.

* For particular directions relating to the four preceding processes, the reader may to advantage consult M. *Lemery*'s and *Boerhaave*'s *Chemistry*.

Aqua

Aqua Fortis ſimplex.
Single Aqua Fortis.

Take two parts of Vitriol calcined till it becomes white, and one part of powder'd Nitre; mix them well together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds; then fitting a very large receiver thereto, diſtil as was order'd of Spirit of Salt *.

Aqua Fortis duplex.
Double Aqua fortis.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to whiteneſs, of powder'd Nitre, as alſo of Clay dry'd and reduc'd to powder, each a like quantity; mix them well together, put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and diſtil as in making ſingle *Aqua Fortis* †.

* For the particular manner of conducting this proceſs, ſee *Wilſon*'s Compleat Courſe of Chemiſtry; tho' he varies the proportions of the ingredients from that wherein they here ſtand.

† This receipt for double *Aqua fortis* is the ſame with that of M. *Lemery*; whoſe reaſons for preparing it in this manner deſerve to be read; tho' Mr. *Wilſon* thinks it needleſs to add any clay; the vitriol containing in it ſelf what is anſwerable thereto; as *Boerhaave* alſo judiciouſly remarks. *Chemiſtry*, pag. 229.

Aqua

Aqua Regia.

Take an ounce of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, put it into a large cucurbit, by degrees mix therewith four ounces of Spirit of Nitre or double *Aqua Fortis*; and let them ſtand together in a Sand-furnace till the Salt is totally diſſolved *.

Vitriolum calcinatum.
Calcined Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol reduced to powder; put it into an unglazed earthen veſſel, and over a gentle fire bring it to appear white; but keep it continually ſtirring, to prevent its ſticking to the ſides of the veſſel, and growing ſtony. If it be urged with a vehement fire, it changes into a very red ſubſtance, call'd *Colcothar of Vitriol.*

Gilla † Vitrioli.
Salt of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of white Vitriol, and diſ-

* The cautions given by M. *Lemery* are very neceſſary to be obſerved in this peparation, in order to prevent the danger that might otherwiſe attend it; for unleſs the glaſs made uſe of be capacious, the riſing fumes will be apt to burſt it; and the like effect may follow if the veſſel be not removed from the ſand-heat, as ſoon as the diſſolution begins, when any large quantity is prepared at once.

† The Word *Gilla*, of it ſelf properly ſignifies a ſolution of vitriol, made ſpontaneouſly; tho' in the ſenſe it

diſſolve it in a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the ſolution, and evaporate it till only one third remains behind; then ſet it in a cold place for three days, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel, which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. In the mean time, exhale the remaining liquor again till no more cryſtals will ſhoot from it.

Spiritus & Oleum Vitrioli.
Spirits and Oil of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol, calcined till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced to powder; put it into an earthen retort, whereof it may fill one half, and place the veſſel in a reverberatory furnace; then having fitted the retort with a very capacious receiver, proceed to diſtillation. The firſt thing that aſcends is the phlegm, which is to be emptied; then having well luted the junctures, gradually increaſe the fire to its height, and continue it in that ſtate ſo long as any vapours come over. Separate the Spirit from the Oil, in a retort placed in a Sand-heat, for the former will aſcend with the ſecond and third degree of fire, and leave the Oil behind. What remains in the retort after

it is here taken, it denotes an emetic Salt: but the *Gilla Theophracti*, ſignifies a ſolution of white vitriol made in water, filtred, evaporated and dried again.

the

the first distillation, is called by the name of *Colcothar* *.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

This is made with Spirit of Vitriol in the same manner as sweet Spirit of Salt.

Ens Veneris.
Flowers of Copper.

Take of Colcothar of blue Vitriol, first well edulcorated with Water, and dry'd; and of Sal-Ammoniac, each a like quantity; reduce them separately to powder, then mix them together, and put them into an earthen cucurbit, whereof they may possess two thirds; place the vessel, with a blind glass head, in a naked fire, using only a moderate heat at first, and increasing it, by degrees, as long as the flowers rise of a yellow colour inclined to red; which, when the vessel is cool'd, are to be carefully swept out with a feather †.

Lapis

* There are some particular cautions requisite to render this process safe; and an odd phænomenon attending it well worth any one's knowing; which the reader may find candidly delivered by the accurate *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 299, 300. PRACT.

† Instead of the colcothar here ordered, there are those who employ iron, or the Salt of Steel; and think they better the medicine thereby, induced, I suppose, by considering

Lapis Medicamentoſus.
Medicinal Stone.

Take of Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Alum, Litharge of gold and Bole-Armeniac, each a like quantity; of the beſt Vinegar, as much as will float four inches above them; and digeſt them together, for two days, in a glazed pot; which being afterwards put over the fire, let all the moiſture be evaporated, and calcine the remaining maſs with an intenſe heat *.

ſidering colcothar as a dry and uſeleſs *caput mortuum*; we may be aſſured however, that the Sal-ammoniac raiſes copper enough in the operation to give the production a colour, medicinal virtues, and the name of *Ens Veneris*. See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 301, 302. *Wilſon*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 45. *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſatory*, pag. 269. and *Lemery*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 277.

* This medicine is calculated for a ſtyptic and aſtringent, to be uſed, by way of lotion or injection; and ſeems at leaſt as well contrived to anſwer the end, as any of the ſeveral other forms thereof given by pharmaceutical writers.

SECTION II.

PREPARATIONS *of Sulphurous* BODIES.

Flores Sulphuris.
Flowers of Sulphur.

TAKE any quantity of yellow Sulphur, bruiſe it, put it into an earthen cucurbit, placed in a Sand-heat, then fix on a blind glaſs-head, or another earthen cucurbit, and ſublime at firſt with a ſoft fire; and afterwards with a ſtronger; and bruſh out the flowers that are raiſed into the head*.

Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.
Oil or Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any quantity of powder'd Sulphur, and put it into a little earthen diſh placed up-

* For the caution required in this operation, with its nature and uſes, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 252. PRACT.

on

on an inverted crucible; and ſet both together in the bottom of a larger veſſel of glazed earth; then with a red-hot iron ſet fire to the Sulphur, in a moiſt place that is skreen'd from the wind, and hang a glaſs bell at ſuch a diſtance above, as that the flame may not reach it. Then the vapor being condenſed in the Bell by the cold, will trickle down the ſides like water, into the veſſel placed underneath to receive it *.

Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur four ounces, and of Salt of Tartar an ounce and half; grind the Salt and mix the flowers well therewith; then melt them together in a little earthen diſh under a chimney, continually ſtirring the maſs with a ſpatula till it becomes red; taking due care to prevent its firing †.

* This proceſs, which is not without its difficulties, is here ſo well deſcribed, as not to fail the expectation of the operator, if but carefully attended to. If fuller inſtructions be required, conſult *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 253, 254. PRACT.

† This is no contemptible proceſs, if ſulphur has any medicinal virtues, ſince it opens the body of the mineral ſo as to render it ſoluble in aqueous liquors. For the farther uſes of it, conſult *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 254, 255. PRACT.

Bal-

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, two ounces; of Oil of Turpentine, ten ounces; and digeſt them together for ſome hours in a circulating veſſel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red colour: then ſuffering the veſſel to cool, ſeparate the Balſam from the Sulphur that remains undiſſolved.

Balſamum Sulphuris Aniſatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Aniſeed.

Balſamum Sulphuris Juniperatum.
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Juniper.

Balſamum Sulphuris Succinatum, *&c.*
Balſam of Sulphur with Oil of Amber, &c.

are all prepared in the ſame manner with the reſpective chemical Oils.

Balſamum Sulphuris craſſum.
Thick Balſam of Sulphur.

Take of Linſeed-Oil, or Oil-Olive, a pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces; and boil them together over a ſoft fire to the

conſiſtence of a Balſam; keeping the matter continually ſtirring *.

Sal Volatile & Oleum Succini.
Volatile Salt and Oil of Amber.

Take of bruiſed white Amber, a pound; of clean Sand, two pounds; and put them into a coated glaſs retort, whereof they may poſſeſs two thirds; then having fitted it with a large receiver, diſtil in a Sand-heat, by degrees of fire; with the firſt of which will come over the acid phlegm, and a little yellow Oil; with the ſecond, a yellow Oil and a little Salt, and with the third more Salt and a reddiſh Oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and waſh off the Salt with hot-water; afterwards by the filtre ſeparate the Oil from the phlegm and ſpirit; and rectify it either by diſtilling it *per ſe*, or with Sea-ſalt; laſtly, evaporate all the Spirit in a † cucurbit, till it begins to riſe acid, then

* If farther directions are required for the preparation of theſe ſeveral Balſams, conſult *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 258, 259; where you will alſo find their reſpective virtues and uſes, with the phyſical doctrine they tend to eſtabliſh.

† Whether the preparation of Amber, as a Sulphur, or ſulphurous body, be here properly placed in the Section of *Sulphureorum Præparationes*, I will not take upon me to determine: tho we ſeem to be now at

then ſublime it from Sea-ſalt, till the white Salt ſticks to the head.

at length poſſeſs'd of *Data* enow, to aſcertain of what kingdom Amber really is. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 173, 174. PRACT. The direction of the proceſs, as it ſtands here, ſhews a maſterly knowledge, not to be acquired without ſome degree of application, and ſome time ſpent in the *methodus operandi*.

SECTION III.

PREPARATIONS *of* METALS.

Cauſticum Lunare, ſeu Lapis Infernalis.
Lunar Cauſtic, or Infernal Stone.

TAKE any quantity of well-cupell'd ſilver, and diſſolve it in a vial placed in a Sand-heat, with thrice its own weight of Spirit of Nitre; evaporate the ſolution to two thirds; then in a large crucible ſet in a moderate heat, exhale the remaining moiſture, and gradually increaſe the fire till the maſs flow like oil, and ceaſe to emit any ſmoke; then pour it into a heated iron tube, greaſed with tallow and made for the purpoſe; laſtly, dry the ſtone and keep it in a well-ſtop'd glaſs *.

* The Lunar Cauſtic is generally directed to be made with the Cryſtals of ſilver; which, when they are ready at hand, greatly ſhortens the operation. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 281. PRACT. and *Wilſon's Compleat Courſe*, pag. 18.

Calx Jovis.
Calx of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, melt it in an unglazed earthen veſſel *, and keep it continually ſtirring with an iron Spatula till it turns to a Calx †.

Sal Jovis.
Salt of Tin.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Tin, and as much *Aqua regia*, diluted with ſix times its own weight of Spring-water, as will float ſome inches above it; make a ſlow ſolution in a Sand-heat; filtre the liquor, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then ſet it in a cold place, for three or four days, till it ſhoots into cryſtals; which are to be dry'd, when the liquor is poured away from them ‖.

Separate the Calx remaining after the ſolution, and by mixing it with the liquor pour'd

* The veſſel is directed after M. *Lemery*; who chuſes it an unglazed pan, for fear the lead of which the glazing conſiſts, ſhou'd mix with the Tin, and debaſe it; tho Mr. *Wilſon* uſes an iron dripping-pan, as he calls it, for that purpoſe.

† This calx is uſed in the preparation of the Salt of Tin, as in the following article.

‖ Inſtead of the diluted *Aqua regia* here order'd, moſt chemiſts, particularly *Boerhaave*, *Lemery* and *Wilſon*, chuſe diſtill'd Vinegar; but the preparation being deſign'd for external uſe, the menſtruum here preſcribed may perhaps deſerve the preference.

off from the cryſtals, new cryſtals will be thereby obtain'd.

Amalgama Jovis.
Amalgam of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, and melt it in a crucible; and into another crucible put an equal weight of Quick-ſilver, and permit it to remain in the fire, till the Quick-ſilver begins to fume; then immediately pour it upon the melted Tin, and ſtir the maſs with an iron Spatula till it grows cold *.

Aurum Moſaicum.

Take of the Amalgam of Tin, ſix ounces; of Sal-*Ammoniac* and Flowers of Sulphur, each three ounces; grind and mix them well together, in a marble Mortar; then put them into a cucurbit, and leiſurely raiſe your fire thro all the degrees: at length breaking the veſſel, at the bottom thereof you will find the *Aurum Moſaicum*, freed from the Scoria, which is ſublimed †.

Minium.

* This ſhews the general method of making amalgamations; but the proportion of the mercury to the metal is various, according to the deſign of the artiſt; thus if the amalgam of Tin were deſired brittle, or reducible to powder, Mr. *Wilſon* tells us one part of quick-ſilver will be ſufficient for two of that metal.

† To uſe the amalgam of Tin, inſtead of crude Mercury and that metal; at once opens the body thereof, and

Minium.

Red-Lead.

Take any quantity of Lead, melt it in an unglazed earthen veſſel, and keep it ſtirring with an Iron Spatula till it changes firſt into a blackiſh powder, then into a yellow, and laſtly into an exceeding red one, which is called *Red-Lead*: but if it be urged with a ſtill ſtronger fire, it will vitrify *.

Ceruſſa.

White-Lead.

Take any quantity of very thin plates of Lead, and ſuſpend them in an earthen veſſel, at the bottom whereof is lodged a ſufficient quantity of Vinegar; ſo as the fumes ariſing from the liquor may ſurround the plates; then digeſt in Horſe-dung for three Weeks; during which, if the plates be not entirely calcined †, ſcrape off the white powder, and

and at the ſame time facilitates the operation. If particular directions be required for the management of the fire in this nice proceſs, on which the ſucceſs thereof principally depends, the reader may conſult Mr. *Wilſon* in his *Compleat Courſe of Chemiſtry*, pag. 30 & 32.

* For the remarkable phænomena of this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, pag. 274.

† Let none object to the word *calcined*, as it is here uſed, ſince ceruſe is a real calx of lead. See *Boerhaave*'s *New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 272. PRACT.

again expoſe them to the fumes of Vinegar till they wholly turn into powder.

Saccharum Saturni.
Sugar of Lead.

Take any quantity either of White-Lead, Red-Lead, or Litharge, reduced to powder; put it into a cucurbit, and pour thereon as much Vinegar as will float four inches above it; digeſt, for ſome days, in a Sand-heat, till the Vinegar becomes ſweet; which is then to be ſeparated, or poured off clear after it is ſubſided, and new put on, till the Vinegar ſhall be found to have no ſweetneſs at all: then let all the liquors, firſt clarified by ſtanding, be evaporated, in a glaſs veſſel, to the conſiſtence of this honey, ſo as that in a cold place they may ſhoot into cryſtals, which are to be dried in the ſhade. Exhale away the remainder alſo, to a pellicle, and ſet it in the cold that it may ſhoot; and repeat the evaporation till no more cryſtals appear *.

Mars Solubilis, ſeu Chalybs Tartariſatus.
Soluble Iron, or Tartarized Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of the Cryſtals of Tartar, each a like quantity;

* If the reader wou'd ſee this proceſs carried to its utmoſt perfection, he may conſult the book ſo often already quoted, *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemiſtry*, pag. 276. PRACT.

and

and with a ſufficient proportion of Spring-water, to bring them into a maſs, make it into balls, to be baked in an Oven: grind theſe balls to powder, and again, with a requiſite quantity of water, form it into balls, and bake them in the Oven, as before: and repeat the operation till the powder become impalpable *.

Mars Sulphuratus.

Iron prepar'd with Sulphur.

Take any quantity of crude Filings of Steel, and twice their weight of Sulphur, reduced to powder; and with a ſufficient quantity of Spring-water, make them into a paſte, and ſuffer it to ferment † for ſix hours; then put

* That is, till by trituration the entire body of the Iron will paſs a fine ſieve: The uſual method of preparing ſoluble Iron, or *Mars cum Tartaro*, as we generally call it, is, by the crucible placed in a ſtrong heat ſo as to make the matters red-hot; then cooling, beating and ſifting the ſame, and repeating the operation till all the metal paſſes the ſearce. One wou'd not perhaps expect that the preparation ſhou'd deſerve the title of ſoluble Iron; but if when thus made it be not kept from the air, 'twill run like fix'd alkali, by the moiſture thereof.

† That moſt juſt and accurate notion of the learned *Boerhaave*, which he has eſpouſed and eſtabliſhed in his *New Method of Chemiſtry*, is ſcarce attended to by any other author, unleſs it be the judicious *Homberg*; neither of whom wou'd have here uſed the word ferment; that being the property of vegetable ſubſtances only; tho

then put it into a crucible, and deflagrate it, keeping it continually ſtirring with an iron Spatula, that it may become a very black powder*. If farther urged with the fire, it grows red, and then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens.
Opening Saffron of Iron.

which does not at all differ from *Chalybs præparatus*, or prepared Iron, gently calcined in a crucible till it appear of a red Colour.

Crocus Martis aſtringens.
Aſtringent Saffron of Iron.

This is made of *Crocus Martis aperiens*, reverberated a long time in a very vehement fire.

Vitriolum Martis, ſeu Sal Chalybis.
Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, three

tho ſome of our moſt eminent philoſophers miſerably confound fermentation with effervescence, ebullition, inteſtine motion, ſpontaneous heat; exploſion, putrefaction, &c. all which are widely different. M. *Homberg*, has a curious *Memoir* upon this ſubject; but with regard to fermentation, his hints are finely improved by *Boerhaave*.

* This preparation has a kind of eſtabliſhed reputation; but if we take *Boerhaave*'s word for it, or the word of men not leſs verſed in practiſe than he; crude iron is preferable thereto as a medicine.

ounces;

ounces; of Oil of Vitriol, four ounces; and of Spring-Water, ten ounces; digeſt them in a cucurbit for twelve hours, ſo as to make a ſolution; which being filtred hot, is to be evaporated to a pellicle, and ſet in a cold place that the Vitriol may ſhoot at the bottom of the veſſel. Then alſo let the liquor which floats above the Salt, be exhaled to a pellicle, and again expoſed to the cold. Laſtly, having collected all the cryſtals, dry them upon paper *.

Flores Martis.
Flowers of Iron.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, each a like quantity; grind and mix them well together for ſome time; ſet them in a moiſt place, and afterwards ſublime them in an earthen cucurbit with a glaſs-head. The Spirit of the Sal-Ammoniac will riſe firſt, and is to be caught in a receiver; then white flowers will aſcend, which are to be thrown away as uſeleſs, and at length the red flowers inclining to yellow, which are to be ſwept, with a feather, out of the head †.

The

* The water and oil of vitriol are to be mix'd with caution, and by ſlow degrees, to prevent their conceiving a conſiderable heat, and breaking the veſſel: but for fuller directions, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 264. PRACT.

† In the ſame manner may any other metal be ſublimed; with the aſſiſtance of Sal-Ammoniac. See *Boerhaave's*

The *Tinctura Martis*, or Tincture of Iron, may be prepared from the *Caput mortuum*; as alſo from the Flowers.

Boerhaave's Chemiſtry, pag. 201. PRACT. The preparation may prove a good ſubſtitute for the *Ens Veneris*; which, as commonly made and ſold, is no other than the Flowers of Iron ſublimed with Sal-Ammoniac.

SEC-

SECTION IV.

PREPARATIONS *of* METALLINE MINERALS.

Mercurij Solutio.

Solution of Quickſilver.

TAke of clean Quick-ſilver, and double *Aqua fortis*, each a like quantity; and digeſt them in a vial, placed in a ſand-heat, ſo that there may be made a limpid ſolution of the Quick-ſilver *.

Mercurij Calx.

Calx of Quick-ſilver.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-

* The vial is properly ordered to be placed in a Sand-heat, for if it were cold, the putting of the Mercury and *Aqua fortis* together, might eaſily break it; but if the menſtruum prove too weak, or as it is probable, according to this direction, too ſmall in quantity, more muſt be added, till a perfect Solution is made; taking care to avoid the noxious fumes.

ſilver,

ſilver, and with a ſoft fire evaporate it to a white and dry maſs *.

Mercurius Præcipitatus albus.
White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-ſilver, and gradually pour upon it exceedingly ſtrong Brine, till all the Quick-ſilver be precipitated into a white powder; which is to be waſhed with hot water in the filtre, till it communicates no more ſharpneſs thereto: afterwards the Powder is to be dried between folded paper †, with a very gentle heat.

Mercurius Præcipitatus fuſcus, vulgò *Wurtzy*.
Brown Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-ſilver, and gradually drop into it a due proportion of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, ſo much as will put a ſtop to the effervescence, and cauſe the Powder to fall to the

* The Solution and Calx of Quickſilver are very properly placed at the beginning of this ſection; as being uſed in almoſt every ſubſequent mercurial preparation; whereby the trouble in the ſeveral operations will be conſiderably leſſen'd; provided thoſe be conſtantly kept in readineſs.

† The folded paper is prudently directed to drink up the ſuperfluous moiſture, otherwiſe the Precipitate dries but ſlowly.

bot-

bottom; and this alſo is to be edulcorated with Water, like the white Precipitate *.

Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber.

Red Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Quick-ſilver; gradually reverberate it in a crucible, and it will firſt change from white to brown, then to a yellow, and, at length, upon increaſing the fire, become an exceeding red Powder, which is to be well waſhed with Water, and edulcorated ||.

Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis.

Green Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of Copper, half an ounce; of double *Aqua fortis*, an ounce; and make a Solution, according to art; to which add eight ounces of the Solution of Quick-ſilver: mix them together, evaporate them to dryneſs, and pour upon the Powder as much diſtill'd Vinegar as will float ſome inches above it: digeſt them in a ſand-heat, for two days; then pour off the Tincture, put on new Vine-

* From which it differs only as to the precipitant; which being a fix'd alkali, directs the uſe and exhibition of the precipitate.

|| The word precipitate is improperly applied to this preparation, as being no more than an acuated red calx of Mercury, obtained without any precipitation.

gar,

gar, and extract afresh; afterwards mix the Tinctures together, filtre them, and evaporate them till they become dry *.

Mercurius Præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turbith Mineral.

Take of crude Quick-silver, very well purified, four ounces; and of rectified Oil of Vitriol, sixteen ounces; make a Solution thereof in a retort, placed in a sand-heat; and afterwards, by application of a strong fire, evaporate it to dryness. Grind the white Calx left at bottom †, and throw it into warm Water, and it will immediately turn yellow: then, by repeated ablutions, free it from all its acrimony, and dry it ‖.

Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus.

Corrosive Mercury-sublimate.

Take of the Calx of Quick-silver, and of decrepitated Sea-salt, each a like quantity; re-

* This is an extraordinary preparation of mercury, and of great efficacy in stubborn chronical cases; especially the *lues venerea*, when highly virulent, or grown inveterate.

† But grind it not in a metalline mortar.

‖ This is acknowledged one of the most effectual emetics and purgatives in obstinate chronical, but especially venereal, cases.

duce

duce them to Powder, mix them, and put them into a vial, whereof they may poſſeſs near a half, and in a ſand-furnace, firſt with a ſoft fire; then gradually increaſing it, a white, cryſtalline maſs will ſublime to the top part of the glaſs, and every way adhere thereto; which is afterwards to be ſeparated from the red *ſcoriæ*; and to be purified, if there be occaſion, by repeated ſublimation *.

Mercurius ſublimatus dulcis.

Sweet Mercury ſublimate.

Take of Corroſive Mercury-ſublimate, ground in a glaſs mortar, four ounces; and of clean Quickſilver, three ounces; mix them well in the mortar till the globules of Quickſilver diſappear: then put the powder into an oblong vial †, whereof it may poſſeſs only one third; and bury it half way in a Sand-heat; then with ſucceſſive degrees of fire, nearly the whole quantity of Mercury will ſublime, and ſtick all around to the upper part of the glaſs; which being broke, and the red powder about the bottom, and the white about the neck clear'd away, the white mercury is again to be twice or thrice ſublimed.

* This is a very conciſe and elegant way of making mercury-ſublimate; and perhaps as good as any.

† A *Florence* Flask does very well for this purpoſe.

If the operation be ſix times repeated, the preparation is call'd *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba* *.

Panacæa Mercurij.

Panacæa of Mercury.

Take any quantity of levigated Calomel, and digeſt it in a Sand-heat, for twenty days, with four times its own weight of Spirit of Wine; obſerving frequently to ſhake the containing veſſel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder *.

Æthiops Mineralis.

Æthiops Mineral.

Take of Quickſilver, and Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; and grind them

* Fewer repetitions are generally made to ſerve the turn; and will ſome times anſwer the end as well; but to be certain of this, requires a good degree of skill in the operator: 'tis therefore ſafer for the patient, tho more tedious for the labourer, to follow the directions here given.

† The menſtruum is here deſigned to deprive the mercury of part of its ſaline matter, and ſo to render it more ſafe and mild; conſequently the ſpirit ſhould not be rectified; and after all, perhaps a common ablution in water might anſwer the end as well; but if the calomel be entirely robbed of its ſalt, how does it differ from a white indolent earth?

toge-

together, in a glaſs mortar with a glaſs peſtle, till the globules of mercury become utterly indiſcernible *.

Crocus Metallorum.
Saffron of Metals.

Take of Antimony and Nitre, each a like quantity; grind them ſeparately, then mix them well together, and gradually throw them into a red-hot crucible: after the detonation is over, and the crucible cooled and broke; ſeparate the reddiſh metalline matter from the white cruſt, and edulcorate it with water †.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum.
Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take of Antimony, half a pound; of Nitre, a pound and half; pulverize them ſeparately, then mix them together, and throw them, by a ſpoonful at a time, into an ignited crucible: after the detonation, let the white maſs be detained for half an hour in the fire; then powdered, and thrown into water: digeſt them for a night, and afterwards pour off the

* More virtues, I fear, are attributed to this preparation, than it is really poſſeſs'd of: but there appears little reaſon to doubt of its ſafety.

† Mr. *Wilſon* uſes a proportion of common Salt in this preparation, but there ſeems to be no great occaſion for it.

water and add freſh, ſo that the powder may be well waſh'd five or ſix times *.

Regulus Antimonij.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder ſeparately, mix them together, and at ſeveral times put the whole into an ignited crucible; when the detonation is over, build up a large fire, ſo as to make the matter flow like water; then pour it out into a melting cone, firſt heated and greaſed with tallow, and keep it ſhaking, that the *Regulus* may ſeparate, and fall to the bottom: when all is cold, free the Regulus from the *ſcoriæ* at top †.

* Among the different opinions relating to the virtues of this remedy, it is very hard to determine any thing certain; but what Mr. *Wilſon* ſays of it, is very extraordinary, *viz.* that whereas "its uſual doſe is from five "grains to twenty five, I have known it given with good "ſucceſs, by half an ounce at a doſe, and repeated two "or three times in a day, and that for ſeveral days ſucceſſively." *Wilſon's Chemiſtry*, pag. 98. Which proceedure muſt, according to *Boerhaave's* notion, plaiſter over the inſide of the inteſtines with a hard cruſt, or metalline calx. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 312. PRACT. But the fault, according to him, lies wholly upon edulcorating or working the medicine; otherwiſe he thinks it poſſeſs'd of the ſame virtues with *Sal polychreſtum*. See alſo pag. 311. *ubi ſuprà*.

† For the due conducting of this proceſs and the following, with many curious particulars relating thereto; ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 305—308. PRACT.

Regu-

Regulus Antimonii Martialis.

Regulus of Antimony with Iron.

Take of Antimony, Nitre and crude Tartar, each a pound; of pieces of Iron, half a pound: make the Iron red-hot, in a crucible; and gradually add the other ingredients to it, having firſt ground and mix'd them together; and proceed entirely after the ſame manner, as in making the Regulus of Antimony.

If the Regulus of Antimony with Iron, be thus ſeveral times fuſed with Nitre and Tartar, it will at length become the *Regulus Antimonii ſtellatus*, or ſtarry Regulus of Antimony *.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any quantity of the *Scoriæ* of Regulus of Antimony, grind them to powder, whilſt they are yet hot, and boil them, for a conſiderable time, in thrice their weight of Spring-water; filtre the ſolution, (which appears of a colour between a yellow and a red,) through Cap-paper; then by dropping into it a due proportion of diſtill'd Vinegar, the powder will precipitate; which is to be waſh'd with

* This is no other than matter of fact; tho it is generally look'd upon as a lucky hit, rather than any thing elſe, to make the ſtarry regulus. See *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 306—308. PRACT.

water, ſo as to edulcorate and free it from its ill ſcent *.

Butyrum Antimonij.
Butter of Antimony.

Take of Antimony and Corroſive Mercury-ſublimate, each a like quantity; firſt grind them to powder apart; then mix them thoroughly, with the utmoſt caution, to avoid the fumes: Put them into a coated glaſs retort, having a wide and ſhort neck, ſo as to poſſeſs only one half; then fitting on a receiver, place it in a Sand-heat, giving a gentle fire at firſt, that the dew only may come over; then increaſing the fire, there will ariſe an oily liquor, that ſticks like ice, to the neck of the retort; and is therefore to be cautiouſly melted down into the receiver, by holding a live coal near it. Afterwards let this oily liquor be rectified in a glaſs retort, till it appears of a very white colour †.

Cinnabaris Antimonii.
Cinnabar of Antimony.

As ſoon as ever the red fumes begin to riſe in the preceding operation, let the receiver be changed, without luting the junctures; and

* For the particular phænomena and rationale of this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave*, pag. 308, 309. *ubi ſuprà*.

† For fuller information and the neceſſary cautions relating to this proceſs, ſee *Boerhaave's Chemiſtry*, pag. 314, 315. PRACT.

in-

increaſe the Fire till the retort becomes red-hot, upon which, in the ſpace of an hour or two, all the black powder will be ſublimed into a red one. Then break the retort, and in the neck thereof will be found the Cinnabar, which is carefully to be ſeparated from the black *ſcoriæ* *.

Mercurius Vitæ.

Take any quantity of rectified Butter of Antimony, and pour thereto a due proportion of Spring-water, that a very white Powder may be precipitated; which is firſt to be edulcorated by repeated infuſions of warm Water, and afterwards dried, with a ſoft fire †.

Bezoardicum Minerale.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take any quantity of newly rectified Butter of Antimony, and gradually pour to it a due proportion of Spirit of Nitre; that is, ſo much as will ſtop the effervescence: then draw off the floating Liquor in a glaſs veſſel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the powder is left dry; upon which, again pour a little Spirit of Nitre, and dry it a ſecond time. Repeat the operation a third time; then put the powder into a crucible, and commit it to the naked fire, till it be-

* See *Boerhaave* ubi ſuprà, pag. 319.

† See *Boerhaave* ubi ſupra, pag. 317, and *Quincy's Diſpenſatory*, pag. 292.

comes almoſt red hot; in which ſtate let it be detained for half an hour *.

Bezoardicum Joviale.

Bezoar of Tin.

Take of Regulus of Antimony, three ounces; melt it in a crucible, and add to it two ounces of very pure Tin, ſo as to make a new Regulus thereof; which being levigated, mix therewith five ounces of corroſive Mercury-ſublimate; diſtil it in a retort, and fix the Butter thence diſtilled, by three repeated diſtillations, with thrice its weight of Spirit of Nitre; afterwards calcine it, and whilſt ignited, quench it in a ſufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; and laſtly dry the Powder †.

* If this preparation be really poſſeſſed of no medicinal virtue, as in the opinion of *Boerhaave* it has none at all; it ill deſerves a place in this otherwiſe admirable collection of uſeful remedies. See *Boerhaave*'s *Chemiſtry*, p. 218. PRACT. But Dr. *Quincy* gives it a conſiderable character, prefers it to *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, declares it will eradicate even Leproſies, and the moſt obſtinate caſes of that kind, if rightly managed." See *Quincy*'s *Diſpenſat.* p. 293.

† This preparation is little more than *Bezoar Mineral*, at bottom; being, like that, only butter of Antimony (made indeed with the addition of Tin) fix'd by the ſpirit of nitre: for corroſive ſublimate, and antimony, are the ingredients of butter of Antimony, which, as the Butter here, is fix'd by Spirit of Nitre, in the making of *Bezoar Mineral.*

Anti-

Antihecticum Poterij.

Poterius's *Antihectic*.

Take of the Regulus of Antimony, made with Iron, ſix ounces; of the beſt Tin, three ounces: melt theſe together in a crucible, and pour them into a mortar, firſt heated, and greas'd with Tallow; and when the maſs is cold, reduce it to powder: then add thereto thrice its weight of very pure Nitre; and throw the whole into an ignited crucible, by a ſpoonful at a time; where it will make a detonation, and calcine for an hour: then grind the maſs again to very fine powder, and pour thereto a due proportion of hot Spring-water, and ſtir them about with a peſtle till the Water grows milky; which being thus ſaturated with the fine Flower, is to be poured off, and freſh hot Water again added to the remaining Powder; and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the bottom but a dirty matter that will not diſſolve. Then let all the milky Liquors ſtand at reſt together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated; which is afterwards to be ſeveral times waſhed in warm Water, and then dried *.

* The medicine doubtleſs will be the better for this kind of ablution and precipitation; but few there are that beſtow ſo much time and pains upon it: tho' to clear it well of its ſalt, is to make it the remedy here intended.

Tar-

Tartarus Emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take of Cryſtals of Tartar, four ounces; of *Crocus Metallorum* reduced to Powder, an ounce; and boil them together, in four times their own weight of Spring-water, for ten hours, keeping them frequently ſtirring with a Spatula, and adding more Water as there ſhall be occaſion: then filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate it to dryneſs, or to a pellicle, that the cryſtals may ſhoot *.

* Which cryſtals being gently dried are the medicine required.

The reader has here, under the Head of Chemical Medicines, a regular and well digeſted Compendium, or ſhort Courſe of Chemiſtry; extracted, with good judgment, from the moſt approved authors; and which being well maſtered and practiſed, will give the Operator a ſufficient Inſight into the Art, and furniſh the Shops with a Set of excellent and approved Preparations.

FINIS.

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